

INSIDE: Joe Clark's mission to Moscow

Maclean's

APRIL 15, 1985

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.50

Prostitution

**The new
anger over
sex in the
streets**

**The moral
dilemma
facing
police and
lawmakers**



A taste for adventure

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Maclean's

APRIL 10, 1988 VOL. 16 NO. 14



The gathering storm in Peru
 As presidential elections approach in Peru, many Peruvians despair that any of the candidates can reverse the slide toward political and economic chaos — **Page 20**



Apple's acid test
 With its new Macintosh office system, Apple Computer Inc. is hoping finally to break an IBM stranglehold on the lucrative business computer market. — **Page 40**

COVER

Sex on Main Street

Prostitution has grown dramatically in Canada's cities since a 1978 Supreme Court ruling effectively opened up the streets to the sex trade. Since then prostitutes have been much more visible from Vancouver to Halifax. Federal legislators expected this spring will not eliminate prostitution—but police hope it will allow them to clean up the streets. — **Page 40**

COVER PHOTO BY MICHAEL KATZ FOR MACLEAN'S



A constitutional stalemate
 After two days of cajoling and charm, Brian Mulroney's attempt to give Canada's native peoples a new constitutional deal foundered in a lack of trust. — **Page 12**



The Ghermanian secrets
 Edmonton's Ghermanian brothers, who are building the world's largest shopping centre, are eager to expand their real estate empire beyond Alberta's borders. — **Page 34**

CONTENTS

Amiel	11
Books	32
Business/Economy	34
Canada	12
Computers	16
Cover	40
Date/Time	5
Editorial	2
Files	62
Feline-up	9
Fetheringham	68
Music	24
News	38
Passages	4
People	32
Wildlife	68
World	28

A blarney summit

I was waiting for the PR people to announce the success of the (shameless) summit (Canada/Cover, March 38) before my talks had begun. They might as well have. Our government seems to have decided to initiate a joint copy of American policy on taxation, trade, defence, Nicaragua, NATO and nuclear weapons. And now we are about to fall in line with Washington's approach to acid rain: more study. Reagan has kissed the railway state, too. Mulroney is doing the same—indirectly.

—ANDREW COLE,
Bathurst, Ont.

From his statements in the March 26 Cover Q&A, "Reagan's case for closer ties," President Ronald Reagan appears to feel Canada's interests are those of the United States. Although I was never an ardent admirer of former prime minister Pierre Trudeau, I did respect and agree with his decision to initiate a policy that was not always what the U.S. administration would have preferred. After all, isn't it through such independent initiatives that a nation asserts its sovereign status? Reagan has never liked such defiant and independent actions. And yet, in his interview, he would not acknowledge that they "irritate" him. I wonder if he would also evade queries as to his thoughts on Manikoff-Denting.

—IAN D.D. LIVINGSTON,
Calgary

A choice of channels

The CANCON package may be a threat to the CBC and CTV ("The threat of TV superstations," Business Week, March 38), but not so much if it is a boon to those of us



Mulroney, Reagan: a public copy?

who do not live in close proximity to the U.S. border. Viewers in Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver have access to the American networks without the intervention of censors. We who live in relatively isolated areas should be given the same access.

—E. J. WILSON,
Keweenaw, Ont.

The margin of safety

You seem to contradict yourself in your March 25 editorial, "The dodging clock." You say: "In order to reduce nuclear weapons drastically, a space defense system would have to be absolutely 100-per-cent effective. And no technology created by human beings is likely to achieve that superhuman capacity. Rent a system that guaranteed an almost unlimited 80-per-cent 'kill' rate against incoming missiles would not be enough to save either side from destruction." You go on to say: "The terrible power of nuclear weapons makes it certain that neither superpower could accept the prospect of its forces becoming impotent. The temptation for the Soviets to launch a first strike before the Americans could build a space system might become overwhelming." What puzzles me is how a superpower's force could become impotent so long as the five per cent of its missiles which would get through would cause devastation to the other side. I might also say that I never could understand why the superpowers needed nuclear parity if only five per cent of their present nuclear arms is enough to cause such devastation.

—SIDNEY J. JONES in GILBERT,
Ottawa

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PASSAGES

ENDING Brazilian president-elect Tancredino Neves, 78, after undergoing five operations to relieve intestinal obstruction and blockage, internal bleeding and an inflamed hernia, in the Heart Institute at the Hospital das Clinicas, São Paulo, Brazil. Neves, whose presidential re-election bid, to non-president José Sarney, 55, on the May 15 vote of his inauguration when doctors first operated on Neves at a military hospital near Brasília, is the first civilian Brazilian head of state to be bedridden in 23 years. He has not yet been sworn into office.

RECOVERING Audita Willis, 66, actress, TV, film and stage actor who was scheduled to appear opposite Cyd Charisse in a Toronto dinner theatre production of *The Measure of a Man*, opening on April 14 from emergency plastic surgery, at St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto. Willis has performed in numerous U.S. TV series and in such movies as *Goldfinger*, *The Rat Patrol* and *Stranger with My Brother*.

DEED Jeanette Decker, 55, the glittering "Glorious Nan," whose recorded rendition of *Domineque*, one of many songs she wrote when she was a Dominica nun, between 1959 and 1966, was a worldwide hit in the early 1960s, after signing a large dose of sedatives, at her home in Miami, Belgium. Decker, who was a 1963 Grammy for *Domineque*, was recently forced to close a children's home she ran with a friend, who also fell in the apparent double suicide.

DEED Goddard playwright John-Michael Tebbel, 54, who also directed the first production of the musical when it opened off Broadway in 1971, of a heart attack, at his home in New York City. Tebbel, based on the Gospel According to St. Matthew, went on to become a movie in 1975 and moved to Broadway in 1976. Tebbel directed several other plays, including *Amadeus* and *on Broadway*.

WINN The 1985 Air Canada Silver Bowl curling championship, by Canadian skip Al Hickey and his rink-mate Rick Luss, second Ian Tetley and lead Pat Perreault—when they defeated the three-day competition by a score of 4-3, in Glasgow, The Thane Bay, Brit. Was. in the first Canadian rink to defeat Sweden in the Silver Bowl, and the win provided Canada with an unprecedented sweep of the top three world events. North Westlander's Linda Moore won the women's title on March 31 in Jönköping, Sweden, and Bob Ward won the junior men's championship on March 31 in Perth, Scotland.

DATELINE: GLACE BAY

A town with a big heart

For decades the town of Glace Bay, on the eastern tip of Cape Breton Island, has found economic setbacks as debilitating as the cold as here where that stems local vegetation. In some neighborhoods a tall tree is one that reaches the eaves of a two-story miner's cottage. Built on the ruins of the (dead) industry, which has long been in decline, Glace Bay currently suffers a 60-per-cent unemployment rate. Yet in the past six months, as Canadians across the country have sought relief for famine relief in drought-stricken Ethiopia, the 30,000 residents of Glace Bay have made their community an outstanding example of generosity.

Agencies and church groups raising aid for African famine relief have been overwhelmed at requests from the community of modest homes strung along the black Atlantic cliffs. Rev. Joseph Masse of the town's St. Anne's Roman Catholic parish was "floodgated" when his parishioners donated \$5,000 over three Sundays (see last full p. 18).

Gloucester, Ontario, a private agency, has received about \$8,000 from individuals in Glace Bay. For her part, Eleanor McNeil of St. Mary's Anglican Church, which donated \$2,000 for famine relief, said, "Too share what you have." While the town's total contribution to African relief is negligible in its determination with precision because few relief agencies record donations by source, Airfield office manager David Wilson estimated that the townwide gives more as much per person to his agency as the entire Maritime dance.

Etiquette's agency first broke into the consciousness of Glace Bay residents last October, when Atlantic Television (now is the CTV Maritime regional affiliate) carried reports of famine victims in one corner. Glace Bay, a school has done, and his wife, Mary, was watching TV as their son, 10-year-old Andy, put finishing touches to his tramp's costume for Halloween. Said his mother: "We were thinking about the kids going out for treats. And there, in Ethiopia, children didn't have any food at all. I just felt sorry for them."

Relief organizations across the country began to respond to the crisis, and by early November the first appeal had reached Glace Bay. The Canadian Catholic Organization for Development and Peace, the major foreign aid program of the Catholic Church in Canada, was inviting donations through local churches and credit unions. May Show and a des-



Show (shown in) Christmas presents

en co-workers at the housekeeping staff of St. Anne's Manor, a Glace Bay home for special care, decided they had talked enough about (children) in Africa, rather than spend \$200 exchanging Christmas presents, they gave the money to the Catholic relief agency.

In December 1985 reported that John Godfrey, president of the University of King's College in Halifax, and lawyer Peter Daigle were launching their own agency, *Ritanga Africa*, to ship and directly to drought victims. Soon after, churches bearing Glace Bay postmarks began to arrive at the agency's Toronto office quarters in King's College. Last month another relief campaign by the Nova Scotia Teachers' Union reached the town. Teachers at Glace Bay's 24 elementary and high schools joined instructors across Nova Scotia in a one-day relief drive, sending marked lunch bags home with students, asking parents to return them with contributions of \$1. By April the agencies' estimates of donations from Glace Bay had reached a total of more than \$35,000—close to four times the average annual income of a worker in Glace Bay.

The town's benevolence is impressive to an outsider visiting for the first time: storefronts are boarded up along impoverished Commercial Street, and in the rows of identical, narrow, unadorned cottages built at the turn of the century

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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's
What's on your mind.

A new gamble on UFFI

Ever since the federal government issued urea formaldehyde foam insulation (UFFI) in December, 1980, houses containing the substance have been the outskirts of the Canadian real estate market. The foam, used in Europe for nearly 30 years, raised concern as early as 1974 among North American scientists, who warned that seeping formaldehyde fumes from UFFI could be responsible for ailments ranging from allergies and asthma to cancer. Despite the health concerns, the Canadian government approved UFFI for an insulation subsidy program in 1977. As a result, an estimated 60,000 to 100,000 Canadian homeowners installed the

foam. When the government bowed to increasing health complaints and banned it, UFFI homeowners saw the value of their properties suddenly plunge by as much as 30 per cent. Said Connie MacCallum, a real estate sales manager for Central Trust Co. Ltd. in Montreal, N.B.: "If you wanted to sell a house with UFFI in it, you might as well have forgotten about it."

Many questions remain about the health risks of the crumbly, styrofoam-like product. But in the past year Canadian home buyers have appeared less concerned about UFFI's health risks and have looked increasingly to the formaldehyde-free houses as attractive invest-

ment gambles. Their lower prices are the main reason. According to statistics compiled by the consumer and corporate affairs department's UFFI Centre in Ottawa, an information finding, 60 per cent of the UFFI houses sampled between 1980 and 1981 sold for an average of 29 per cent less than homes of comparable size and location containing no foam. Real estate prices have begun to speed up sales. Said Linda Poirier, an UFFI Centre spokeswoman: "We are suddenly getting a great deal more inquiries from interested buyers."

Although no laws compel vendors to disclose the presence of UFFI, many buyers, buyers and real estate boards now demand the information as part of the legal agreement of purchase and sale. But even when potential purchasers know that the foam is in the walls, many are now willing to buy as long as the formaldehyde emissions are below the acceptable level of 0.1 parts per million

And some buyers, such as Don Gould, a former UFFI executive, simply dismiss the scare. Said Gould, who last October bought a renovated Toronto Victorian house which contained UFFI: "So far, I do not accept the evidence tendered."

As well, in some parts of Canada UFFI homeowners have been successful in obtaining reductions in their municipal tax bills, making the houses even more attractive to buyers. Last January, Quebec's Board of Revision, which adjudicates municipal tax conflicts, ruled in three precedent-setting cases that UFFI homeowners should receive reductions of as much as 41 per cent in the taxable value of their houses.

Still, the fear of future revelations about the product's danger continues to haunt many wary buyers. Researchers caution that, meaning formaldehyde gas emissions may in time be an adequate test of the product's safety. Dr. Albert Nantel, director of the Que-



Workers removing UFFI from concern

bec Toxicology Centre in Quebec City, warns that problems could arise from increased concentrations of foam in the atmosphere, and the release of tiny spores of fungi that grow on the foam. More information about the product's safety may become available with the release of a \$1.2-million study on UFFI's effects on small and large functions by Toronto's Gage Research Institute in late 1985.

Not many buyers have decided not to wait. Michael Evans, a Winnipeg construction consultant, carefully researched the known risks and then last month bought a four-unit house for \$20,000—a price that he claims represented a saving of \$10,000. Said Evans: "By the time we are ready to sell in five years, my feeling is the scare will have blown over." That hope, and his own house's attractive price, is enough to sustain him against any feelings of doubt. —ALAN WALSHBY

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3. **Peter:** Right. And Tegrin also helps control that itchy scalp that used to annoy me.

Ms.: Again, it shows Tegrin gets your scalp really clean.



4. **Ms.:** I'm going to give Tegrin Medicated Dandruff Shampoo a try myself.

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A widow's tardy justice

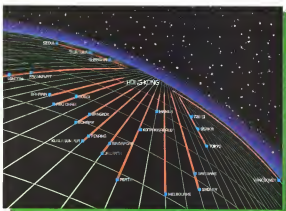
The building man was dodging traffic on a bridge connecting Dartmouth, N.S., and Halifax late one July afternoon. Two police officers, looking for a patient missing from a local mental institution, stopped him. Bystanders later claimed that the man appeared to be drunk and started to kick the officers. In response, one held him against the rear of the police van while the other jabbed him in the stomach. Only when his wife found him at the Victoria General Hospital in Halifax later that night, suffering from cardiac arrest, a fracture and a partial dislocation of his third and fourth neck bones, was the man's real identity established.

Earle Hollett, 30, an asphalt salesman, died two weeks later, on Aug. 11, 1989, when respiratory arrest, a direct consequence of injury to his vertebrae, cut off oxygen to his brain. Consts David Cluett and Barry O'Donnell were charged with second-degree murder, but only O'Donnell was convicted, of manslaughter. He served just five months of his three-year sentence before being released. Cluett was acquitted, but the Nova Scotia Supreme Court appeal division ruled that the jury had been improperly charged, and ordered a new trial. Cluett is appealing the order.

For four years the City of Dartmouth refused to pay any compensation to Hollett's widow, Lucille, and her two children. It claimed that its common law police are agents of the Crown and the city should not pay for their errors. Still, the city did cover the cost of the \$400,000 legal fees. Meanwhile, Hollett was forced to go on social assistance. In November, 1986, outraged by Cluett's acquittal, she made a public plea for justice, writing 27 letters to media and city officials. Private citizens, churches and businesses responded with generous donations. Finally, last month, when King's Bench Mr. Justice Robert Levy stated the issue once again in the legislature, Nova Scotia's Attorney General Ron Giffin pledged to help find a settlement for Lucille Hollett.

Since the province took a stand in favour of the widow, the city acknowledged its responsibility last month. It was offered to split a payment of \$128,000 with the province (if she drops her legal action against the city). Per Hollett and her children, Ariene, 17, and Matthew, 13, the battle for restitution is almost over. "The children picked it the most," Hollett told *Newswatch*. "But I could not let the injustice I fought until I got justice."

—SUSAN ARMSTRONG in Halifax



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FOLLOW-UP



Michael Hammer's funeral. Assassins are expendable if the right side wins

A shadow of unsolved murder

The murders were public acts. And the victims were well known: Michael Hammer and Mark Pearlman, two advisers from an anti-CIA affiliate, the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), working under contract for the U.S. Agency for International Development to promote land reform in El Salvador. Shortly before midnight on Jan. 3, 1981, they entered the coffee shop of the capital city's San Salvador Sheraton Hotel. They had come to meet Rodolfo Viera, head of El Salvador's U.S.-backed land reform program. Already threatened by right-wing death squads, Viera urgently asked to meet with his American mentors. But only minutes after the three sat down, two men in civilian clothes walked into the room carrying submachine-guns and shot them to death.

More than four years have passed since the Sheraton's frightened maids scrawled the blood from the plastic upholstery of the coffee

shop chairs. But, despite the identification and arrest of the killers—two national guardsmen—and protests by the U.S. state department, no one has yet stood trial for the crime. Instead, the families of the victims have, with mounting frustration, watched the murders become buried by Washington's strategic interests in maintaining cordial relations with the Salvadoran military.

Hammer's brother, Frank, 41, a chairman with the Detroit United

Auto Workers, told Monitor's brotherly "They beat him in Ash Grove National Cemetery and his funeral was attended by a lot of dignitaries. There seemed to be concern and grief. But no action has been taken toward the Salvadorans responsible."

Indeed, what critics most fear is that the administration of U.S. President Ronald Reagan has increased military aid and economic aid to El Salvador—to \$460 million in 1984 from \$15.8 million in 1980—by arguing that the country has improved its human rights record. Reagan has accomplished that in part by ignoring to El Salvador's successful prosecution last year of the killers of four murdered U.S. sharecroppers shot only a month before Hammer and Pearlman. After four years of pressure from the U.S. Roman Catholic Church and Congress's threat to withhold AID until the aid to El Salvador, five national guardsmen were convicted of murder.

But the unsolved 1980 murders remain an embarrassing reminder of El Salvador's entrenched human rights abuses.

In September, 1982, two members of the National Guard, Cpl José Dávila Valle and Cpl Santiago Gómez Gamboa, confessed to killing the AIFLD advisers. The Salvadoran government has promised that they will stand trial but, under pressure from the military establishment, has not yet named a date. In any case, eyewitness reports and the corpo-



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rule's testimony confirmed that the two were merely hit men. The pair testified that they had received their guns and their orders from two officers: Eulacio López Salazar, a lieutenant in the National Guard, and army Capt. Eduardo Arilla. According to investigations by the U.S. Embassy and the AFLA, the two officers were members of a consortium of military men and wealthy landowners, outraged by the land reforms.

Frank Hammer learned of the high-level conspiracy more than a year after his only brother's murder, when the circle privately began to inform him of the results of its ongoing investigation. It reported that, although López Salazar and Arilla were identified and placed under arrest, both had their cases over-ruled by a judge who happened to be Arilla's uncle. He permitted López Salazar to dye his red hair black before he appeared in a police lineup in front of one of the hit men. As a result, the gunman did not recognize the man who had hired him. Both accused were subsequently released.

For three years after his brother's death, Hammer says that he "found it difficult to deal with it." Then, last February he flew to El Salvador with a dozen U.S. and Canadian labor leaders to look into his brother's death and the death-squad murders of other Salvadoran union officials. There, U.S. Embassy officials warned Hammer that there was little hope that the consortium would be brought to justice. As well, they pointed out that the Salvadoran judicial system has never convicted a military officer of a human rights abuse. Salvadoran President José Napoleón Duarte personally told Hammer, "For the past 50 years it has been impossible to convict people who have the means to defend themselves—power, money and influence."

As Frank Hammer's impotence with official handling of the case has grown, he has stepped up his own campaign for a resolution. In an essay in *The New York Times* on Dec. 11, 1984, he wrote, "The state department can't call for justice on one hand and then indirectly support the death squads with the other." He has also been giving talks about his trip to voice locals around Detroit. "My brother's death shows that Americans are pretty expendable so long as the right side wins," he told *American's*. Hammer claims that had left-wing terrorists been responsible for the deaths, the U.S. government would have exploited the propaganda value of terrorist-killing Americans. "But when it was people in an army that was getting the support from the United States," he said, "they did not make such a big deal." Frank Hammer vows that, in for one, will not be silent until justice is served.

—ANNIE ROSS/ABC

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COLUMN

Censoring one, censoring all

By Barbara Amiel

On a Thursday, Feb. 28, 1985, Ernst Zandl was found guilty of wilfully causing harm to racial and social harmony by distributing a booklet claiming that the Holocaust was a hoax. He was sentenced to a second charge—that he wilfully caused harm with his booklet, which alleged that there is a world conspiracy of Zionists, Communists, Freemasons and bankers. Although much has been written about Zandl's conviction, virtually nothing has been said about his appeal on the second charge—which is in terms of historic and contemporary relevance was the more serious offense.

It is a popular assumption that the prosecution of Zandl and the upcoming prosecution of Alberta teacher James Keegstra are similar charges as necessary in order to prevent the development of a climate that could lead to a new Third Reich. Typical of this view was a recent editorial in the *Canadian Jewish News*, which asked rhetorically of anyone who opposed the prosecution: "Are they so ignorant as to think that the Keegstras in our midst are merely spinning harmless tales for the masses? History teaches otherwise."

In fact, whatever the justification for prosecuting Zandl or Keegstra may be, it can certainly not be history. The *Wisconsin Republic* in which racism developed was as keen as Canada in 1985 to repress hate literature. It had laws in place that forbade the Nazis to march, demonstrators their opinions and publish their views. This attempt to drive the offense loadings of the Nazis underground may well have contributed to Hitler's march to power. Try and bury an idea and you give it a power it may not have had when held up to scrutiny.

Adolf Hitler himself made reference to the attempt to suppress Jewish hatred by saying it. On March 22, 1932, as chancellor, Hitler presented the Reichstag with his new law designed to end constitutional law in Germany. In response, the Social Democratic Party chairman, Otto Wels, made a passionate plea for democracy. He acknowledged that the Nazis' demands had given Hitler the right to govern, but in pleading for the role of opposition parties Wels suggested that a little criticism could play a salutary part in government. Hitler replied with a speech beginning with a line from the great German poet Schiller:

Said Hitler: "Lace you come, but still

you come." You talk about persecution during the time we were in the opposition—in the Third Reich, you were forbidden and forbidden and again forbidden, our meetings were forbidden, and we were forbidden to speak and I was forbidden to speak, for peace and end. And now you say criticism is salutary? Hitler was right, says. You either have free speech for everyone or you do not have free speech. You cannot have a little free speech or free speech "except for..." There is a conceptual problem, very prevalent at the moment in Canada, with what "free speech" means. The Canadian Jewish News editorial says, to think it means it is limited to people who have decent views.

What all the people who support the prosecution of the Zandls and Keegstras don't understand is that limiting free speech creates the conditions for the rise of Hitler or his equivalent. The problem with freedom is that it is inde-

'Hitler was right, alas! You either have free speech for everyone or not. You cannot have a little free speech'

visible. The minute you suggest that it does not extend to certain people or ideas, you have created that it exists in the first place. This does not prohibit from Keegstra from his job as a school teacher—a specific job may have certain rules or codes. Freedom of speech may be limited by an employer on a condition of employment. It is when the state makes certain ideas or opinions unlawful that free speech is threatened.

Zandl was released in 15 months in jail for saying the Holocaust did not happen. But what of the other charge, the one of which he was acquitted?

The basis for all Hitler's ideas and ultimately the basis for the Holocaust was his fervent belief that the world was infected by a Judeo-Bolshevik conspiracy. It was to stop this conspiracy that Hitler started the Holocaust. What happened to Zandl was that he was convicted for saying that the Holocaust didn't happen but acquitted for propagating the fundamental theory behind it.

To find Zandl not guilty, the jury had to either believe that (a) the conspiracy theory was true or (b) that Zandl knew

exactly believed it to be true or (c) that, true or not, the theory could not cause social harm. Which version would the jury have had to address they acquitted him? That the Holocaust of the 1940s is more dangerous to the public now than the idea that started it? That spreading the belief in a Judeo-Bolshevik conspiracy is more dangerous than the fact that Zandl himself believed one reason there but was dishonest about another?

The answer probably is that the jury members—and this is the great tragedy of Zandl—were not sure of what they thought and gave it to the great Canadian reflex of compromise: they found Zandl guilty on one charge but not the other. In his wildest dreams Zandl could not have hoped to achieve all that he did—make decent men and women aware of such serious moral lines. The greatest tragedy of all is that Zandl gave a forum to spread ideas at the cost of jeopardizing our greatest bulwark against racism—free speech.

And still, a human problem remains. What of Zandl the man? Zandl himself may be a quite unpleasant person but can we be entirely unsympathetic to the process that may have created him? What must it have been like for Zandl, a German child growing up at the end of the Second World War, with every radio station, newspaper and history book telling him he was the cause of tens of millions, bloody murderers? The fact is that he did. But surely this is a traumatic experience which, while it can be handled by most people, may have a devastating effect on some. So devastating that it might lead to a total inability to believe the charges set to be true and become obsessed with telling the world?

There were two situations in the courtroom that heard the charges against Zandl: that of Salomon Citron, a Jewish survivor of the concentration camp, who was determined to see his story told—and Zandl's own. One cannot quote the two questions: it is not the same thing to be observed with the truth, as Citron was, as it is to be observed with a lie, as Zandl is. But having understood what motivates each character in this morality play, it is too much to ask that our courtrooms never again be turned into theatres for personal psychodramas.

If only society could understand that one never knows fully the extent of ideas we may be perpetuating. Hitler's New Order Schiller—he is not going to see one, but still we will come





Indian Minister Atkinson and David Atkinson; Creeble and Mulroney; Mulroney's proposal was styled by a "lack of trust"

CANADA

Failing to right old wrongs

By Ken MacQueen

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had clearly planned a victory party, but the week's most, and disappointing, event was the air. With the supreme confidence of a master tactician, Mulroney scheduled a reception following last week's two-day constitutional conference on aboriginal rights. But far from festivity, a new harmony in relations between the federal and provincial governments and Canada's native peoples, the reception turned into a grim post-mortem on the indigenous role of yet another constitutional conference on aboriginal rights. After two days spent charming and cooing problems, native and territorial leaders, a polarized Mulroney watched his proposed constitutional amendment to recognize the principle of aboriginal self-government slip from his hands in the final hours of the conference.

Mulroney's amendment—a compromise on Ottawa's original far more demanding proposal—would have launched negotiations to allow varying degrees of native self-government

across the country. At one point, the proposition actually appeared close to being accepted. But Mulroney was stymied in the end by what he called a "lack of trust." Mulroney watered down his initial amendment to meet the concerns of British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, which fear native claims on their petroleum resources, and Nova Scotia, which shared with Saskatchewan concern over the prospect of native groups taking the province to court if negotiations on self-government broke down. As a result, Mulroney lost the support of the largest status Indian organization and of the Inuit.

But Mulroney refused to let his first constitutional conference dissolve into failure as national television. As the meeting ended, he suggested his proposed amendment be "held in abeyance" for two months to allow further study. "We have made progress, substantial progress, in the long and challenging work of righting old wrongs," declared the Prime Minister as he announced that Justice Minister John Gosselin would chair a meeting in late May of native leaders and provincial attorneys in an attempt to revive the proposal.

Although this was far from the decisive victory he had hoped, Mulroney had hoped, the conference was an improvement over the acrimonious tone of a similar meeting held by former prime minister Pierre Trudeau 18 months ago. While they rejected Mulroney's compromise last week, native leaders praised him for advancing the cause of native self-government. "We are aware that there has been significant movement," a disappointed Georges Erasmus, a status Indian spokesman, told Mulroney.

What encouraged native leaders—and alarmed some of the provinces—was not so much the expected Mulroney style but the considerable substance of his proposals. Mulroney opened the conference with the strongest position in favor of native self-government ever advanced by Ottawa. Like Indian, Inuit and Métis leaders at the table, Mulroney argued that the only way to restore dignity and property to native communities was to allow them to run their own programs and governments. His amendment, an originally proposed, would have entrenched the principle of native self-government on the Constitution with a commitment (had federal,

provincial and territorial governments began negotiating the details with each aboriginal group in their region).

But the proposal encountered firm resistance from some of the provinces, especially in the West. The governors of all three westernmost provinces, who worry about potential native claims to vast tracts of land and valuable minerals, petroleum and forest resources, objected to the idea of entrusting the native right to self-government first and working out the details later. Declared British Columbia's premier, William Bennett, "We find we must define, then agree—not the reverse."

When the conference resumed, Mulroney put forward a compromise draft amendment inspired by Premier Grant Devine of Saskatchewan, which would have recognized the principle of native self-government but removed any reference to a constitutional obligation on the provinces to negotiate terms. The Prime Minister's quick survey around the table indicated that he had conditional approval from seven provinces—the bare minimum given the fact that a constitutional amendment requires the approval of Parliament and seven provincial legislatures with at least 50 per cent of the population.

Only Bennett and Alberta's premier, Peter Lougheed, stated their opposition. Frank Miller of Ontario, Edward Parley of Manitoba and Premier Edward LeBlond of New Brunswick, who favored the original proposal, now said that they would not support the watered-down amendment unless it had the broad support of aboriginal groups. For his part, Quebec's René Lévesque, while favoring aboriginal self-government, refused to support any amendment on the grounds that his province is not yet a signatory to the Constitution.

Only the Métis National Council and the Native Council of Canada—representing nonstatus native groups—agreed that they could reluctantly live with the revised amendment. The decisive blow came when spokesmen for the Assembly of First Nations, a coalition representing a majority of Canada's status Indians, flatly rejected the compromise.

Mulroney then had little choice but to walk a two-month extension in the hope of winning back the warring West. But in the meantime, both Mulroney and Parley said that they would have to reconsider their support because of native opposition. This strenuously suggested that the rushed business of native self-government could continue to fester without any prospect of resolution in the future. Both Mulroney and Parley said that they would have to reconsider their support because of native opposition. This strenuously suggested that the rushed business of native self-government could continue to fester without any prospect of resolution in the future. Both Mulroney and Parley said that they would have to reconsider their support because of native opposition. This strenuously suggested that the rushed business of native self-government could continue to fester without any prospect of resolution in the future.

A sudden Tory setback

The CBC decision made in St. John's currently predicted a Conservative majority government at 8:30 p.m., just 15 minutes after the first returns came in. But the taste of Newfoundland Premier Brian Peckford's victory last week had a bitter edge to it. The opposition Liberals picked up 39 new seats, for a total of 15 in the 30-seat House of Assembly, compared to 16 for the Tories and one for the New Democratic Party. Almost exactly three years

ago, an agreement with Ottawa—dubbed the Atlantic Accord—on the management of the province's offshore oil and natural gas. Peckford apparently assumed that the agreement would erode the electoral base. But on election day the established Tories held up only in the eastern portion of the province, where offshore oil development may never get underway.

In the meantime, the opposition Liberals under leader Louie Stedman and Premier Peckford's 100 had hammered the Conservatives for the province's 11-per-cent unemployment rate, 74 tough wage freezes on teachers and government employees and antislavery legislation that, among other things, limited the right to strike in essential services such as health care. The result was that the Conservative vote eroded throughout the urban areas, dropping 20 percentage points below the results in the 1982 election.

Barry's notable Liberals claimed that they were the real winners. The party had had six leaders in 13 years, and half of the depleted eight-member caucus quit during the past two months. But Barry, a former energy minister in Peckford's cabinet, fought back vigorously. "We went into this campaign with the conventional wisdom being that it was all over," said Barry jubilantly. "The retail areas and fishing areas have kept their faith in the Liberal party." (Statistics in the Atlantic House of Assembly at St. John's: Conservatives 44, Liberals 31, NDP one, vacant one.)

The New Democrats had less reason to be pleased. The party had gained its hopes in the support of Richard Chastan, a cabinet minister. Edward Peckford, Commercial Workers International Union, Local 1552, Liberal organization and the widespread labor unrest in the province. The party did succeed in making its last showing ever in Newfoundland—14 per cent of the popular vote, compared to four per cent in 1983. But the party's only seat in the legislature is Peckford's well-known riding of Miramichi.

Despite his losses, critics did not expect Peckford, who was re-elected as Green Bay, to show more conservatism. "Peckford is a fighter and a fighter. He takes the approach that he must win at all costs," noted Ray Goulding, president of the Newfoundland Teachers' Association. The unexpected promoter seemed to be that more conservative. He stated that there was no message in the lost seats. Declared the premier, "We have come this far and we will be going further." —PETER GARDINER, St. John's



Peckford's victory with a bitter edge

from the last election, Newfoundland voters clearly registered their dissatisfaction with Peckford's labor and social policies. Across the island, the Conservative share of the popular vote plummeted by 13 percentage points to 34.6 per cent, and three members of Peckford's cabinet went down to defeat. It was a jolting setback for the Conservatives, who went into the three-week election campaign on a wave of euphoric confidence. Seven weeks ago, after years of bitter politics, Peckford

Lougheed contemplates the future

By Andrew Nikiforuk

As the longest-serving of Canada's present political party leaders, Alberta's Premier Peter Lougheed has seen the last of his achievements. When the provincial Conservatives elected the Calgary lawyer leader in 1985, he took over a moribund party that held not a single seat in the legislature. Now, 20 years and five elections later, Lougheed commands one of the nation's most powerful provincial governments and a loyal caucus which occupies 75 of the legislature's 79 seats. During his years in office Lougheed provided over an oil boom that gave his government the economic power to forge a strong national presence, and the profile to build an investment fund which now stands at \$14.4 billion. Now, with one of the province's key goals accomplished—the oil lifting of an oil and natural gas agreement with Ottawa that met nearly all of Alberta's key demands—there remains only one political crisis that the 56-year-old premier may escape this year.

Although Lougheed's grip on the province's political affairs remains as firm as ever, Albertans' enthusiastic support for Western Canada's most influential spokesman has been tempered by the length of his 13½-year reign as premier. There is growing disenchantment, particularly in northern Alberta, with the slow and uneven recovery of the province's economy from the carnal effects of the 1981 National Energy Program and the severe recession of the early 1980s. Observed Raymond Spink, a former Social Credit cabinet minister and leader of the right-wing Representative Party: "People perceive the government as arrogant and authoritarian. Combine that arrogance with the economic situation and then you have prime conditions for political change." For different reasons, many of Lougheed's own back-benchers are plotting to oust him before his term expires. As he sits in his office, many of his cabinet colleagues have speculated that he may be growing weary of his job.

But there were no signs of disenchantment when Lougheed's Conservatives met for their annual party convention in Edmonton last last month. Lougheed announced that, before negotiating any agreement with Ottawa, the province now wanted the federal government to help make possible—promiscuously by providing favorable tax terms—a new oil sands upgrading project to significantly increase the province's heavy oil production of an million cubic metres a year. The premier suggested obliquely that the party should be ready

for a provincial election in 1986 but later told reporters an election call is possible for this year if "something unexpected happens." In an apparent effort to dampen rumors that he is planning to step down, Lougheed told the



Lougheed: look of retirement

commented "I hope I'm showing you that I'm enjoying the job. After 30 years in the lead of party I'd like to continue to lead."

In an interview with *Maclean's* before the convention, Lougheed said he

would not make a decision on whether to give up his \$77,000-a-year job and perhaps go into business as a consultant until September. "I still have quite a bit to do," said the premier, who has been dropping recent hints of his political retirement for years. One item on his agenda is overseeing the preparation of about a dozen political papers that will spell out the details of the government's proposed industrial and scientific development strategy for the province. The policy, which envisages the establishment of Crown corporations and the expeditious of government funds to promote energy, high-tech and agricultural research and development, has been criticized by some Conservatives in the province as a "blueprint for a second Alberta." At the same time, Lougheed has taken on a new national role as a self-appointed champion of free trade, urging Ottawa to negotiate such an agreement with the United States. "The issue problem," said Lougheed, "is that Canadians understand their ability to compete in the world marketplace."

Many critics argue that Lougheed's government has not done enough to cope with the province's own economic problems. Even though last month's energy agreement—which incidentally ended oil price deregulation and the phasing out of Ottawa's Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax—will likely allow Alberta's oil industry to keep at least \$2 billion more in revenue this year, the outlook for other sectors is less optimistic. Unemployment remains at about 10 per cent. A 1984 survey reported by about 1,000 of the province's financially aware residents predicts that high production costs and low commodity prices will cause net farm income this year to decline by about 30 per cent from 1984.

Still perhaps the most pressing political issue in Alberta is unemployment. Compared to the 40,000 Albertans—37 per cent of the work force—who were out of work at the height of the oil boom in 1982, 148,000 Albertans—15 per cent of the labor force—were unemployed last month. New Democratic Party Leader Ray Martin says there is an incredible contradiction between the growth of the province's Heritage Savings Trust Fund and the fact that the unemployment rate in Edmonton, the province's capital, stands at 22.5 per cent, the third-highest in the nation. "Something isn't right," said Martin, who argues that some money from the fund should be invested immediately in job-creating programs to stimulate employment. "It doesn't take a political genius to figure that out."

In the meantime, with more than half of the province's 85,000 construction



Martin: a contradiction between unemployment and a swollen Heritage fund

workers unemployed, a number of them have formed a noisy lobby group called the "Dandelion"—so named because of the weed's hardy and resilient properties. In the past two months scores of members wearing yellow paper dandelions have berated Conservative MPs at riding meetings, demanding that the government create jobs. Said Walter Dendek, a 39-year-old unemployed popliteer in Edmonton: "We expect to lobby to beat hell until we can see some changes."

The NDP has accused Lougheed's government of having no immediate job creation plans, preferring instead to let an unfettered private sector generate more permanent jobs. The premier probably responds in his own defense by saying they are "absolutely wrong" and then rhymes off his own list of favorable economic statistics. He notes that the province has the highest average family income (\$38,000), the lowest taxes, and on a per capita basis the largest total investment in new construction in Canada. "Give me a province that can compete with the strengths, both existing and potential, of Alberta. I don't see one," the premier outlined his critics, he suggested, "without the economy was doing poorly because that might help them politically."

Yet Lougheed and his ministers have found it harder to dispose of charges that the government has become a distant and insensitive mouthpiece. Public indignation was reflected in letters to editors and on radio speaker shows last winter over the government's refusal to hold a public inquiry into the con-

tinual rise of the Edmonton-based Dalt Marriages Corp Ltd., which a court ordered bankrupt in 1983 and deprived heads of state of college pensions and other investors of their savings. In February a provincial court dismissed charges of flag fraud and misleading statements in an investment prospectus against George de Rappard, a close

associate of Lougheed.



friend of Lougheed's and deputy minister to the cabinet, and four other former East officials. The court ruled that the Alberta Securities Commission had waived before the statutory limit to lay the charges. Since then the government has steadfastly refused to investigate the matter any further. "This is only a symptom of the real problem, which is the arrogance of Lougheed and his ministers," charged Calgary businessman Hal Schmitt. When asked why the government would not hold an inquiry to clear the air, an irritated Lougheed replied: "Clear the air on what? We still work in our judicial system on the presumption of innocence. Period. Full stop."

Despite such disparate criticisms, Lougheed's Tories probably have little to fear from the province's two opposition parties—the NDP and the Representative Party, which each have two seats in the legislature. What Alberta's political scene lacks at the moment, notes George Holmes, a University of Alberta political scientist, is a politician capable of rallying discontent against the government. "Our politics are so much focused on the Centre that there isn't a political figure comparable to Lougheed," said Holmes. Even though the NDP is attracting a record number of candidates and crowds to its nomination meetings, Martin has yet to acquire the political savvy or appeal of his predecessor, Grant Lister, who died in an airplane crash last year.

If Lougheed decides to step down, there will probably be no shortage of contenders for the party leadership. Among the most widely discussed prospects are John Gunning, the urban and hardworking energy minister who negotiated last month's Western Accord with Ottawa, Dan Getty, the former Edmonton Eskimos quarterback who served as Lougheed's energy minister from 1975 to 1978 and is now chairman of Alberta's Northern Energy Corp., and Education Minister David King, who has earned a high profile in the province as the Lougheed government's answer to a back-to-basics reform of the public school system. When many political observers noted that Lougheed will resign (this fall), others speculated that the premier's love of sports—and the political spotlight—could tempt him to remain in office for the 1986 Winter Olympic Games in Calgary. "We hear a different man every day," said Martin. "Nobody knows. Maybe the premier doesn't even know. We are going on the assumption that he'll be leading the Tories in the next election." For Alberta's small and fractious political parties that might be the safest assumption of all.

By Peter Stockland in Edmonton.

A new strike deadline

By Michael Rose

Last month Canada Post negotiators averted a nationwide postal stoppage by negotiating a new agreement with the Canadian Union of Postal Workers—the most militant of the eight postal unions. But last week the postal workers' quest for better relations with its 60,000 employees suffered setbacks. As mail truck drivers across the country staged a day of wildcat strikes, stalled negotiations between Canada Post and the 1,800-member Union of Postal Communications Employees raised the prospect of a strike next week that could bring about a nationwide mail stoppage.

Neither side would reveal exact details, but the communications workers, who service automatic sorting machinery at 39 major postal stations across the country, were demanding a national pay rate to replace salary scales that can vary by as much as \$4 an hour for similar jobs in different parts of the country, increased job security for their members and improved dispute benefits. The technicians' union claimed that the walkout by its members would bring the mails to a halt because the delicate



Mobilizing drivers overture protest

equipment they handle requires almost constant attention. And the chances of a major postal disruption increased after the inside workers and the latter Canadian Union of Canada announced two weeks ago that they would not compromise lines set up by their colleagues. After negotiations between the technicians' union and Canada Post bogged down late last month, federal minister Victor Scott wrote a report that was filed with Labor Minister William McKnight, who handed copies to both sides in the dispute late last week, preparing the way for a legal strike that could begin April 15.

The one-day illegal walkout by about 1,000 postal truck drivers fared in 15 days across the country after Canada Post decided to end some weekend collections from mailboxes, starting on Good Friday, as an economy measure. The truck drivers, who belong to the latter workers' union, stand to lose overtime pay as a result, and they began walking off the job in protest. But they returned to work after Canada Post agreed that if the dispute over overtime pay could not be settled this week it would be submitted to binding arbitration. The issue to be decided is whether the changes in collection schedules constitute a change in working conditions, which the contract says can be made only after 30 days' notice, or a change in working schedules, which may be made on 48 hours' notice. Canada Post hopes to save \$1.1 million annually by ending mail collection on public holidays and providing service only on Saturdays or Sundays, but not both days. Bill Phillips, vice-president of the latter workers' union, complained that its members had not been consulted fully on the changes, and charged that the management of Canada Post was trying "to destroy the post office with coercion." Canada Post spokesman Lando Russo complained that "the union took the action simply to insure more overtime for its members." For his part, Minister of National Revenue Pierre Boudre, who serves in Parliament for Canada Post, was startled by the wildcat action. "I think, frankly," Boudre told reporters, "that the public gets fed up being held hostage in these things. That's not to say."

Since Canada Post became a Crown corporation in 1981 it has resumed a concerted drive to improve labor relations. New lines of communication have been established between union and management, the unions were promised no unilateral operational changes and two union leaders were given seats on Canada Post's board of directors. But as last week's events—and the threat of future disruptions—unfolded, the post office may still be some distance to go in its pursuit of labor tranquility.

NATIONAL NOTES

Separatist shuffle



LeBlanc-Bourque: vote

Since the Parti Québécois voted in January to drop the independence option—at least temporarily—from its platform, there has been an political grouping in Quebec dedicated to sovereignty. Now, the Bloc's newly elected government will try to fill that void under the leadership of Denise LeBlanc-Bourque, who quit Premier Robert LeBlanc's cabinet responsible for the status of women, along with six other ministers, last winter to protest his decision to downplay separatism. The new movement has yet to decide whether it will field candidates in the next provincial election. In the meantime, the New Democratic Party announced that it will enter Quebec politics as a provincial party for the first time under the leadership of John Paul Sherry, a former STV host from Ottawa, at a time to contest the Quebec election that is widely expected in the fall.

Fear in the subway

An army of police that at one point tallied 2,500 searched stations and trains along Toronto's 68-km subway line on April 10's day last week after a letter purportedly written by Armenian terrorists threatened to detonate bombs in the transit system. Toronto police called in reinforcements from across the province—and from specialists from Quebec and Newfoundland—to help in the search for explosives. In the end, the only blasts that occurred were set off by police teams disposing of 30 suspicious-looking bags and other objects, one of which turned out to contain ticking alarm clocks but no explosives. On the day of the threatened bomb attack more than one-third of the 1.5 million people who normally ride on the subway, bus and streetcar routes in the city stayed home or found other ways to travel. The transit system began to return to normal the following day, though police continued routine anonymous warnings and reports of suspicious objects which led to the evacuation of several subway stations. In the meantime, police—who ended the state of alert on Thursday—pursued their search for the authors of a letter, signed by the "American Secret Army for the Liberation of Our Homeland" which threatened to explode powerful bombs in the transit system. The letter demanded—but failed to secure—the release of its Armenian arrested following the murder of a private security guard last month during a hostage-taking incident at the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa.

End of a protest

After a five-month contract dispute at which principal police officers demonstrated outside Quebec's official assembly and refused to come onto to ticket traffic offenders on the province's highways, the 4,500 members of the Syndicat du Québec (Quebec Police Union) last week agreed to halt their high-pressure campaign. According to the Montreal Gazette, the refusal by police officers to hand out traffic tickets resulted in the loss of millions of dollars in government revenue and led to a 17-per-cent increase in high-way fatalities in the last

three months of 1984. Faced with growing public concern—and a warning from Justice Minister Pierre Marc Johnson that arbitrators' offices would be forced—the Association of Quebec Provincial Police announced that it would give up its public protest campaign and find other ways of pressing the case. Under the contract that was imposed last fall, first-class constables will earn \$36,500 next year—more than their own legislators in the metropolitan Montreal, Toronto, Ontario provincial and Royal Canadian Mounted Police forces. But the officers are angry because that figure is still \$1,600 a year less than the arbitrator recommended by a government-appointed arbitrator. The government, complained Raymond Richard, president of the police union, only listened to the arbitrator "as long as he agreed with them."

A question of cost

Sturgeon, the three-story stone mansion that is the official home of appellate judges in Ottawa, has had \$300,000 in renovations since former Conservative party leader Robert Stanfield moved in in 1975 and his successor, Joe Clark, Pierre Trudeau and then Brian Mulroney, moved in. Now an assembly hall has broken out in Ottawa over another \$250,000 in renovations that Liberal Leader John Turner and his wife, Gerda, say are needed. The Turners want such things as paint, wall coverings and a closer for the floor, while \$250,000 has been spent on glazing, chimney and electrical repairs. The trouble started last week when a federal official decided—erroneously, as it turned out—that Prime Minister Brian Mulroney (who has presided over about \$12,000 in renovations at 24 Sussex Drive) had ordered work on Sturgeon halted after learning of the price tag. Stung, Turner made it clear that he himself had given the order and asked the government's Official Residence Council to rule on the issue. In the meantime, Turner faced the embarrassing prospect of being evicted from his temporary digs. Since September he has been living at Kingsmere, the official country retreat of the Speaker of the House of Commons, 35 km north of Ottawa. But Speaker John Sweeney and his wife, Nicole, have run out of patience and want the Turners to leave. "This is no dream," said Nicole Sweeney. "We have been very patient."

Hatfield's travels



Hatfield: hotel rule

Accused of a marquisian possession change in January, Premier Richard Hatfield was at the centre of a new controversy over what he ate and where he ate it around the clock at public expense under the scrutiny of the legislature's Public Accounts Committee. Liberal finance critic Allan Rock said the committee that the premier's trips in the 1980-84 period within the province and in North American cities including Ottawa, Toronto and New York amounted to \$205,000—80 per cent of the annual \$445,000 it cost. The provision to provide a two-engine Beechcraft, The Conservative government's plan with New York 12 times in that period and cashed personal cheques for more than \$1,800 for accessories and entertainment. Government officials explained only that the taxpayer-premier visited New York to meet "with groups or individuals."

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Highland villagers bury victims of Sendero Luminoso guerrillas (left). Garcia campaigning: a palpable sense of despair



Shantytowns on the outskirts of Lima: squalor, disease and economic crisis

WORLD

The gathering storm in Peru

By Ross Laver

They seem to be everywhere: ragged bands of bruised fruit along gray city alleyways, half-starved beggars scavenging for loose change from passers-by, barefoot mothers and frail, emaciated children seeking shelter in doorways as dark winds howl on a freezing and troubled city. They are Lima's street people—the most visible manifestation of an economy brought to its knees by rampant inflation and harsh austerity measures dictated by the country's foreign creditors. Inevitably, the three million inhabitants of the Peruvian capital's squalid, disease-infested shantytowns will also pose a major challenge to the nation's next president, to be chosen in general elections on April 14. But on the eve of the vote there is a palpable sense of despair among Peruvians that any of the nine presidential candidates can reverse the country's relentless slide toward economic chaos.

The gloomy atmosphere is in sharp contrast to the optimism that surrounded Peru's long-awaited return to democracy in 1980. Rising from 12 years of increasingly unpopular military rule, the country's 25 million voters installed a center-right government led by former architect Fernando Belaúnde Terry, 70, who pledged rapid industrial growth and jobs for the 50 per cent of Peru's work force that was unemployed or underemployed. Instead, the double punch of higher interest charges on the nation's \$10.5-billion (U.S.) external debt combined with falling prices for Peru's main export sent the economy into a protracted decline, lowering workers' buying power to 1965 levels.

To compound these economic difficulties, Belaúnde's government has faced a deadly guerrilla uprising in the Andean highlands, assassinations of human rights violators and a succession of corruption scandals in high places—rattling fears among some observers of an anti-military takeover. San Lima commander Edwin González, "Peru is in dark times. The capacity for conflict is increasing. We could even have a civil war."

Foreign diplomats in Lima clearly outside the coming elections an important test of Peru's civil fragile democracy. If all goes according to plan, Belaúnde this July will become the first civilian president of Peru since 1912 to yield power to a democratically elected successor. For now, army generals claim that they will respect the results of the elections—as matter who wins. But few observers doubt that is the long run the military's willingness to co-operate with the new president will depend on his ability to rise through a logistical maze of political treachery.

Belaúnde's most likely successor, according to the last pre-election polls, is Alan García, 38, the charismatic leader of the center-left American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA). Although it is Peru's oldest (61 years) and best organized party, APRA has never attained power, and it has a reputation for political violence and confrontations with the military. Five years ago García himself—a career politician—was detained by police for carrying weapons in his car trunk. But now García is trying to soften the party's radical image with a slick television advertising campaign describing himself as a president "for all Peruvians." His only specific commitment so far is total payment of Peru's external debt to 20 per cent of the country's export earnings—less than one-fifth of the amount needed to cover the annual interest. Desiderio García, "Let us not forget that the government's first debt is to the Peruvian voters and not to the foreign banks interested in

satiating their appetites."

Still, even APRA supporters admit that García will be hard pressed to obtain the outright majority of the vote required by the constitution for immediate victory. Instead, he will probably face a runoff election in May or June with the second-place candidate. Most observers predict that the challenger will be Luis Mario Monto, 46, an accounting student. "I do not think any party is going to improve conditions. Most of the politicians are too corrupt and their policies are superficial," added Daniel Miranda, 21, a shoeshine boy who lives in Camas, a shantytown on the north-east outskirts of Lima. "At least Sendero is trying to help the poor. Rich men the government only helps the rich people."

At the same time, left-wing terrorists have stepped up their attacks in an effort to disrupt the elections. Last month a shoddy urban guerrilla group known as the Tupac Amaru revolutionary movement—named after an 18th-century Indian rebel—claimed responsibility for the freeing of three branches of the U.S. transoceanic cable Kennedy Fried Chicken, the latest in a series of attacks on American targets in Lima. Three days earlier unidentified guerrillas bombed the home of Peru's labor minister, José Luis Legido, seized a Lima radio station and attacked the house of the brother of Agriculture Minister Juan Belaúnde Milla. There were no injuries, and police recovered up about 1,000 weapons for questioning.

and thriving, once fast growing region, which supplies half of the world's asparagus—have been warned by Sendero guerrillas that they will be executed if their national identity cards are stamped, proving that they eat their bullets in the elections—no legally required. Said Sendero in China, a true farmer is 14 hours, 100 km north of Tumbes. "On the one hand, if we vote and then meet the Senderos we will be punished with death. But if we do not vote and our cards are not stamped, the army looks us as traitors." Meanwhile, in many towns and villages municipal officials have resigned because of Sendero threats, leaving their responsibilities without any government. Said Tumbes-born Chilean priest John Masedo, who works in the area. "Unfortunately it is in the back country that people suffer most."

As tension rose outside the capital, a measure of calm was restored. Lima's strike with an 83-day strike by two-thirds of Peru's 600,000 civil servants. The workers had demanded a 150-per-cent pay increase in order to offset skyrocketing inflation of 10 per cent. But they settled for about half that amount, bringing average wages to the equivalent of 1980 a month. In fact, most are not as fortunate. Many families find their meagre savings stretched to the limit simply to maintain a single diet of potatoes, rice and fish. Masedo is a peasant and an infant mortality is as high as 30 per cent. Said Lucio Cordero, a Canadian man who has spent 36 years in Peru. "The situation just keeps getting worse. Those who are doing well can save enough to buy meat perhaps once a month."

Whatever the outcome of next week's vote, there is no guarantee that any party can deal effectively with Peru's social and economic ills. Indeed, the separation of the country's political García is as much a reflection of the nation's deep-rooted desire for change as it is an endorsement of his party's ambiguous political platform. Admitted Lima Area Castro, 41, an economist and candidate for deputy vice-president under the APRA banner. "Peru's voters are rebuffed with traditional politics and with all politicians. Up to now they have promised a lot and yet delivered nothing. Clearly, by lowering their expectations Peruvians are bracing for what they fear will be another costly adventure in political failure."

With Kathryn Laver in Tingo Maria.

Searching for a new relationship

By Marcus Gee

The chemist was regularizing 45°C when External Affairs Minister Joe Clark and his delegation of Canadian officials stopped at a war memorial in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk to lay a wreath. After the solemn ceremony Clark spotted a small girl, bent double against the cold, approaching the monument with her grandmother. The girl, named Yevgenia, was frightened by the mood of the strangers. But when Clark handed her his Canadian lapel pin she broke into a smile—and her grandmother began a bubbly discourse on the desire of the Soviet people for peace with other nations. As Clark walked away she told Yevgenia that she was "a Canadian at a Sober."

Clark—who was accompanied on the three-day, four-city tour of the Soviet Union by his wife, Frances McRae, and seven boys—was—and he had been drawn a lesson from the exchange, his first meeting on the trip with any Soviet official. The best way for East and West to overcome fear and distrust of each other, he said, is through personal contact and discussion. Added Clark, "Fear is obviously a barrier that really like science can help to reduce on both sides."

Indeed, Clark's trip took place at a time when the Soviet Union and its principal adversary, the United States, are moving cautiously toward reducing the mutual hostility that has recently marked their relationship. A new dialogue has begun, most conspicuously in Geneva, where after a 15-month hiatus the superpowers have resumed negotiations on reducing nuclear arms. In Washington, President Ronald Reagan has invited the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the first U.S.-Soviet summit in six years—an offer that Gorbachev accepted in principle last week. Perhaps the most significant of these times and locations for such a meeting are expected, with some U.S. officials suggesting an extension encounter at the United Nations.

Both sides stress that their differences remain deep. The Soviets bitterly oppose U.S. plans for research into the "Star Wars" system of space-based antinuclear defenses. For its part, Washington is still angered by Moscow's 1979 invasion of Afghanistan and the continued buildup of 50-60 medium-range missiles aimed at Western Europe. Still, most analysts agree that the signs are encouraging.

With the tentative superpower thaw clearly in mind, Clark played down the issue of East-West tensions during his Soviet visit—the first by a Canadian external affairs minister in a dozen years. Instead, he emphasized the unique ties between Canada and the Soviet Union and he argued that the two countries should improve bilateral relations. As a first step, Clark suggested a prompt renewal of the cultural, scientific and educational contacts which were severed after the Afghanistan invasion. The Canadians also endorsed in principle

tended to regard Canada as a kind of West state. Indeed, recent attempts by Conservative Prime Minister Brian Mulroney to improve relations with Washington seem to have reinforced that impression in the Kremlin. To that end, before Clark's arrival Soviet press reports said that the Mulroney government was going away Canadian sovereignty by adhering closely to the U.S. foreign policy line. As a result, the analysts said, before Moscow would consider a distinct relationship with Canada the Kremlin would seek evidence that



Clark (left), Gorbachev (far right), overcoming distrust through personal contact

ple in Soviet proposal to hold a joint symposium on acid rain. However, for its part, expressed interest in expanding purchases of Canadian wheat when the current contract runs out in 1990.

In Novosibirsk—the second stop in a 6,000-km journey that also took him to Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev and included meetings with Soviet scientists and factory workers—Clark spoke of his home in northern Alberta, reminding his hosts of the common "harshness" of Canada and the Soviet Union. "To my knowledge, there is no ideology when it comes to permafrost," Clark said. "We both have to deal with it."

But Moscow was clearly skeptical of the Canadian approach. The Soviets, like most Americans, have traditionally

Ottawa was prepared to distance itself from Washington.

The Soviet strategy was revealed on Wednesday when Clark sat for four hours in Moscow with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko. The sitting was the casual, smoke-filled St. Catherine's Hall, inside the Kremlin. Gorbachev was gracious at first, leading Clark by the arm to a revolving table lined with sheets of gold-embossed Kremlin notepaper, pencils, mineral water and pear juice served in elegant crystal glasses. But the 10 Soviet and 10 Canadian officials quickly moved on to more businesslike discussions. Gorbachev asked if Ottawa would remember its support of Star Wars research—a line that while at first seemed to drive a wedge between Wash-

ington and Ottawa. Replied Clark: "We desired to do that."

Clark described the talks, interrupted by a rapidly eaten 16-minute official lunch, as "frank and useful." But Canadian officials also acknowledged that there were sharp disagreements. In fact, the Soviets refused to alter their position on many of the issues raised by Canada. When Clark asked about compensation for the families of 20 residents of Canada who died when a Soviet plane shot down a Korean Air Lines jet in 1983, Gromyko replied: "This does not concern the Soviet Union. Let us drive to the source of the blame."

A related admission to Soviet charges that the plane was on a U.S.-sponsored spy mission. Gorbachev also took a hard line on the issue of reunifying Soviet families with

Soviet Premier Mikhail Tikhonov, 74, who has often expressed a wish to retire. To the disappointment of the Canadians, Clark was not granted a desired visit with Gorbachev himself.

The rise of well-educated "technocrats" like Yevgenyev is only one in a series of changes that were overtaking the Soviet Union as Clark and his delegation toured the country. Since Gorbachev took power on March 10 following the death of President Konstantin Chernenko, he has sacked dozens of corrupt, incompetent and elderly officials in a drive to "intensely" weaken Soviet economy and improve productivity. In addition, the government has urged farmers to use new technology, announced that Soviet schoolchildren will be trained to use computers and encouraged state enterprises to expand trans-

hantly modernizing "the militarization of super space." That U.S. officials are clearly determined to proceed with the controversial program. Unsettled by an annual report on Soviet military power last week, U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said that Moscow could develop its own prototype anti-aircraft laser weapon by the end of the decade—a change that the Soviet news agency soon quickly labelled an "unfounded slander."

The federal government has voiced firm support for research into the space defense program. At the same time, Canada made it clear last week that Canadian-Soviet relations should not be "held hostage" to superpower disagreements over arms control. Said Clark: "It's true, I believe, that Canadians began to realize that we have a range of



Gorbachev (far right), Gromyko (left) in the Supreme Soviet, clacking down on corrupt officials, acceleration and poor productivity

relatives in Canada, approving migration for only five of about 100 cases on the Canadian list. But the most tense moment took place when Clark raised the issue of human rights in the Soviet Union, inquiring about the fate of dissidents Anatoly Solzhenitsyn and Andrei Sakharov. Said Gromyko: "We do not discuss our internal affairs with any state at all, so let's pass on to other questions."

The Canadians had expected Gromyko's refusal. Indeed, the next day Clark held an amiable meeting with Vitaly Verbitsky, a senior member of the ruling Politburo, who is to visit Canada in late May. Verbitsky, 58, a close associate of the 64-year-old Gorbachev, is considered a candidate to succeed ailing

ing progress for managers. As well, he was the ruling Politburo declared a crackdown on "the early retirement" of alcoholism, a leading cause of the nation's declining life expectancy figures. However, analysts note that there has been no indication yet of any steps to relax rigid central control of the economy, nor any move toward a Western-style market economy. "Such a path," wrote one Central Committee official, "is excluded for us."

At the same time, there has been no visible change under Gorbachev in Moscow's traditional hard line on security issues. At his lunch with Clark last week, Gorbachev again raised the issue of Washington's Strategic Defense Initiative, commonly known as Star Wars,

interests that touch the Soviet Union and not just the East-West issue that is on the table in Geneva.

Indeed, the visit seemed likely to lead to a gradual improvement in the bilateral relations, which soured in 1980 when Clark himself, then Prime Minister, cut off the Soviet Union's line of credit and pulled the Canadian team out of the Moscow Olympic Games following the Afghanistan crisis. To help speed up the process of reconciliation, Clark invited Gromyko to visit Canada. However, he also made it clear that Ottawa will not compromise its strong ties with the United States and its other NATO allies to win Moscow's friendship.

With Henry Machinist in Moscow

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Bert Walker

What is the most effective approach to influence decision-makers and decisions?

How should the federal deficit be reduced?

These are timely topics—particularly as a new federal government puts together its first budget in an atmosphere of increased consultation.

Below is a sampling of the opinions on these and other questions contained in this issue of *Commentator*.

Excerpts from a round table discussion by association leaders

Presumably the perfect interest group is one that nobody ever hears from in a consultation sense. It does its business before events over which the consultation stage."

Andrew Cohen
Deputy General
Governors' Association of Canada

"There is a much more open atmosphere between the two senior levels of government. They are trying to get private sector people involved, and trying to get interest organizations to be part of the consultative process."

Don Morgan
President
Canadian Organization of Small Business

"Policies constructed in isolation—the National Energy Program for example—were doomed to failure because they did not take into account the views of the people who had to make them work."

Ian Smyth
President
Canadian Petroleum Association

"Over time I think we are going to get a group of Canadians who will try much harder to put something into government. Before—they were peripheral to some cases for trying hard."

Adelle Hestley
Executive Co-Ordinator
Canadian Coalition on Acid Rain

"One does not have to advocate wholesale adoption of the U.S. congressional system to believe that Canada would benefit from a broader decision-making structure."

William Neville
Chairman, Public Affairs
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"If Cabinet retains its core role as the lead decision-maker in the system, such a system would allow Parliament and through it the interested public of Canada, a chance to influence decisions before they are imbedded in the laws of the land."



In this issue of *Commentator* we have invited articles on the process of public policy making in Canada. Our contributors' opinions are published exactly as written whether *Gulf* agrees with them or not. If you would like to receive this and future issues of *Commentator*—please complete the coupon below.

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Professor of Economics
Institute for Policy Analysis,
University of Toronto

"Unless there were a one-shot increase in money supply, investment could be adversely affected. If the government pursued the austerity course that the business community apparently craves."

"...the Trudeau reforms made political control more difficult because precisely who was responsible for what became clouded."

Senator Michael Kirby

"The transition under Turner and Mulroney to a simpler, more political and hierarchical model of cabinet government is an inevitable backlash to the earlier system."

"The federal government is committed to starting the process of economic renewal by putting its fiscal house in order."

Robert de Cotret
Treasury Board President

"Fundamental reviews of all programs and program structures will be needed to determine where basic changes can be made in the role of government and in the degree of funding required."

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The quotes on this page give us a hint of the vigorous, often conflicting, opinions expressed in the current issue of *Commentator*. If you are not already on our mailing list, please complete the coupon below.

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EL SALVADOR

Duarte closes his circle

In the countryside, peasants wearing their best clothes voted in an atmosphere of calm. In the capital of San Salvador the event had a carnival feel: as couples strolled among plastic ballot boxes erected in a park—complete with taffeta stalls and a merry-go-round El Salvador's 27 million eligible voters had been prepared for a threatened show of force by left-wing guerrillas, but instead the March 31 election took place in relative peace. But even more unexpected was the final result—an estimated 60 per cent of the vote for the Christian Democratic Party of President José Napoleón Duarte, which claimed a majority of 33 seats in the 60-member legislative assembly and control of 906 of the country's 362 municipalities. After 10 months of being hobbled by a conservative coalition in the legislature, the U.S.-backed Duarte government finally gained the power to seek the reforms that its critics have often demanded and its opponents have long feared.

The outcome—determined by a low 45-per-cent turnout—surprised even Duarte, who swiftly invited his rivals to join him in "overcoming the crisis in which we live." But even before the first ballot was counted, the two largest right-wing parties demanded that the vote be annulled, charging widespread electoral fraud. The nation's election council promptly dismissed the complaints, naming the Christian Democrats' slim majority. But some Western diplomats and that the political right, having lost legislative control, might be tempted to renege on its referendum oath signed if Duarte promised to plan to liberalize labor laws, extend land reform and make concessions to the rebels. Said Canadian Ambassador Francis Filard: "There's some concern that there might be a reaction on the right."

Duarte opened negotiations with the rebels last fall in an attempt to end the five-year civil war. Two rounds of talks ended inconclusively, but last week's electoral mandate clearly strengthened Duarte's hand. Now, if new talks occur, it is to the left that will be bowed, by Duarte's popularity and by his army's power—to make concessions. At the same time, Duarte will no longer be able to blame right-wing obstruction for delays in making long-pending changes. Said one foreign diplomat: "His renou-
—MARTY McDONALD in San Salvador

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Ramon: inexperienced young man behaving inappropriately in the wrong place

MEXICO

A Canadian learns a lesson

It was an early Friday, April 18, 1984. In a campground in Mexico's eastern Palenque region, two Canadians—Roger Boldin and Roger Lodoucar—were working on a hired 18°C temperature, replacing carpets in a truck owned by Daniel Arriaga, a friend and traveling companion. Arriaga himself had just returned from a nearby restaurant and was standing on a hill overlooking the campground. Then, he said, he saw two Mexican soldiers come. Boldin and Lodoucar, bent down with the front edge of a sweater, to dress up blindfold them and drive them off in Arriaga's 1978 Buick truck. Two nights later Lodoucar looked to Arriaga from the overgrown bushes. Slightly dazed and badly beaten, Lodoucar—and Boldin—had been arrested on charges of marijuana possession. But both Canadians sensed that the soldiers wanted to kill them and they decided to jump from the moving truck. Lodoucar managed to escape but when he looked back he saw Boldin lying on the ground and heard one Mexican say to the other "Shoot him! Shoot him!"

Arriaga later identified Boldin's bloodied, face body. He had a black eye, a deep cut in his upper lip and a single bullet wound on each side of his forehead. Arriaga reported the event to the Canadian consul in Merida, and Boldin's body was shipped here in Canada for a funeral last May. Lodoucar made

his way to Mexico City, where he was subsequently arrested on separate charges including charges of kidnapping, the 33-year-old native of Hull, Que., had work still in the capital's Relaciones Exteriores had awaiting a final decision by Mexican authorities on his application to serve his seven-year sentence in Canada, as agreed earlier under a bilateral transfer of prisoners agreement.

The developments have since caused a storm in Mexican-Canadian relations, as Ottawa seeks answers to questions raised by the incident at Palenque. The incidents have also shed a clearer light on the codes and values that govern Mexico society. "A person can wait a devilish long time for a trial in Mexico," Lodoucar's Calgary lawyer, Ron Bernagor, told Maclean's, explaining why he recommended the guilty plea and why Lodoucar reluctantly agreed.

According to Bernagor, his client was part of "a large group of rather inexperienced" young men and women behaving inappropriately in the wrong place. People are used to believe how seri-

ous it is to deal with drugs in Mexico. "If caught, he said, 'you're going to be treated analogously to people stopped in child abuse in Canada. And through that you can buy your way out but he's exploded.' Lodoucar's treatment in jail, he adds, has been "inhuman. Nobody deserves what these people get. But in Mexico seems it is their due."

But Lodoucar has been relatively fortunate. By the standards of Mexico's notorious judicial system, his case has moved rapidly. Using family connections, Bernagor brought the case to the attention of a former Mexican justice minister. Now, preliminary documents related to Lodoucar's transfer have been prepared, and officials in Ottawa are optimistic that he will soon return. But his family remains skeptical. Through the Canadian Embassy in Mexico City, they said in 1983 a month—a stipend that allows him to supplement the money given out, but cigarettes and, more important, protection.

Even now, says his sister, Jocelyn, in Hull, "Roger is in a great danger—danger that he'll never be back in Canada or he'll never be back alive." Bernagor strongly advised against sending his money, arguing that it was a form of extortion. Declared the lawyer: "A family getting trapped as Roger has caused him to be trapped is going to be killed for virtually everything they can be held for." By his debt, the family has spent more than \$100,000 trying to make Lodoucar's confinement as comfortable as possible and to win his release.

In the meantime, Ottawa is still awaiting a final arbitration on the circumstances of Boldin's death. The issue was raised in the House of Commons last fall and again during External Affairs Minister Joe Clark's January visit to Mexico City. But Andre Sicora, the foreign service officer in charge of the case, told Maclean's last week that Canada is still not satisfied. Among the unknowns: whether a full autopsy was ever conducted and, if so, what its conclusions were. The Mexican army did however, take a post-mortem, and the results showed that Boldin had not—no Mexico military chum—been killed in self-defence.

When the inquiry ended, Louis Hernandez Hernandez, one of the two soldiers who approached the Canadians at Palenque, was officially charged with homicide. His present status is unknown.

Michael Posner, with Arriaga now in Ottawa and Ron Bernagor in Mexico City

Lodoucar: barbaric



GLOBAL NOTES

A double-edged offer



Reagan: taming the tabbies

For weeks Ronald Reagan had avoided discussing the plan to Congress. Because of Democratic opposition, the President's cabinet for 184 million in court aid in Nicaragua's left-wing party, as one senior Republican put it, "dead in the water." But setting the offensive, Reagan last week offered to use the funds for humanitarian purposes. If Nicaragua's left-wing party agreed to a ceasefire with the rebels and to a clearly-mediated dialogue with its political

opponents. If there were no progress after 60 days, Reagan would be free to return the rebels. Managua quickly rejected the offer, as expected. But its real intent may have been to win votes in Congress, which will have to decide the issue before April 22. Said one congressional source: "The President has turned the tables on the whole debate. The question will be, 'Do you support the peace initiative or don't you?'"

Honduran stalemate

Katier week in Honduras is traditionally a time for sober reflection and spiritual renewal. But with armed riot squads surrounding the National Congress and Supreme Court buildings in Tegucigalpa, the capital, the nation was plunged last week into a constitutional crisis that was anything but peaceful. The chief adversaries were President Roberto Suazo Cordova and Rafael Bol Jr., president of the Congress. At stake: the presidential nomination of the governing Liberal Party. Seeking to gain control of the mid-April renouncing convention, which will choose candidates for the scheduled November election, Bol Jr. led Congress to demand the Supreme Court judges loyal to Suazo and replace them with parties loyal to his own Liberal Party faction. Suazo responded by arresting and changing the new appointment—and the 30 congressmen who elected them—with treason.

The dispute created fears that Honduras, which emerged from years of military rule at the end of World War II, was on the verge of its 34th-year history. But the armed forces remained loyal to Suazo and refused to intervene. An impasse persisted. Bol Jr., himself a presidential hopeful, agreed to meet Suazo, who is prohibited by law from serving a second term. At the same time, Congress approved a plan to choose candidates by primary poll instead of party conventions. But few Hondurans believed that even that approach would end the power struggle.

Papandreou's gamble

With the economy weakening and inflation at 35 per cent, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou's prospects in a general election scheduled for later this year have looked increasingly discouraging. But last week, preparing to dissolve parliament and call an early vote—perhaps for June 9—the astute Socialist leader expressed a controversially earnest that at once deflected attention from his government's three-year performance in office and gave his PASOK party a reasonable chance of winning re-election. According to Greece's 1975 constitution, which PASOK does not accept, the nation's president wields considerable power, including the

right to call elections and appoint the prime minister. In the hands of conservative Constantinos Karamanlis, these powers were considered a brake on Papandreou's left-wing policies. But last month, in a move that sharply polarized political opinion, the prime minister forced Karamanlis to resign and narrowly secured parliament's approval for his own success. Supreme Court Justice Christos Bartzokas. The conservative opposition refused to recognize the new president, demanding new elections. But before Greece votes, Papandreou wants parliament to amend the constitution, making the presidency largely ceremonial. In effect, Papandreou is gambling that Greek voters—representatives of the world's oldest democracy—will consent to his ascent as the established power structure.

Death in Somalia

The second-largest city in the East African country of Somalia was placed under quarantine last week, as rebel warriors struggled to contain a deadly cholera epidemic. More than 3,000 predominantly Ethiopian refugees huddled in a squashed hillside camp overlooking Hargeisa in northwest Somalia—have died in the past two weeks, and another 2,000 have been isolated in an emergency clinic. A dispute between the host government and the United Nations high commissioner for refugees over the status of the city's lack of clean water supply or sanitation—as an official refugee camp delayed the evacuation of 40,000 people, leaving heavy rains turned the waste-strewn area into a breeding ground for the highly infectious disease. In an effort to frisk its spread, Somali army troops sealed off the city of 350,000. But, contradicted itself from the hills overlooking central Hargeisa, where several Somali cases of the disease were reported. Relief efforts were hampered by Ethiopia's refusal to release a surplus of vital Red Cross drugs to Somalia and by a two-week-old general strike in Copenhagen, where terror strikes its emergency supplies. Western aid workers, critical of the way that the crisis was handled, charged that the refugees should have been removed long before the advent of the year's first rains. Now, said one nurse at the emergency clinic, "There are so many bodies we don't know which ones are dead or alive."

An early contender



Kennedy: calculated risk

The statement was candid and to the point. "TV like to be president soon," conceded Kennedy. Kennedy's bid for the White House. With that, the liberal Massachusetts senator renewed speculation last week that he will run for the 1988 Democratic presidential nomination. Earlier, in a speech clearly aimed at moving both his party and his political legacy to the centre, Kennedy told a symposium in Hempstead, N.Y., that Democrats must "reinvigorate" themselves by learning to "do more with less" and by leading "a country, not a collection of greed and envy, and a collection of groups." But the broad of Kennedy's Oval Office ambitions was not in the palling. The 58th U.S. session, 58, has shed 20 in a recent day—an even more concerning signal that he is already training for the marathon quest for the nation's highest office.

PEOPLE

A circus **Billy Kellerman**, 41, received a Golden Globe award and an Oscar nomination for her role in *M*A*S*H* in 1970, and *"Hot Lips"* for her role as May Margaret Hochman—became her middle name. Now, the veteran of a series of leading roles in such movies as *Revolution and the Little American* and *Phantom of the Opera* has a career with stage performances and singing engagements. "I do one play a year," she said, "because plays really test your mettle, and I pursue my singing career between movies." Three of them are scheduled for release in 1985—*Murphy's* (she plays an overboard judge) in April, *Lovejoy* (the ghost of a pornography star) this summer and *KG* (a secret agent) later in the year. Kellerman rehearsed last week for her part in *Boyz n the City*, which will run in a Seattle theatre from April 18 to 27, then she will record an album in Nashville in May. "I am trying to really work at my career," she said, but added, "I need another hit."



Kellerman: an overboard judge and a greasy star

American actor **Sylvester Stallone**, 30, plans to capture all in May with Swedish actor **Dolph Lundgren**, 34, in Vancouver's \$500-seat *Aggron* for the main event in *Boyz n the City* before a crowd of cheering extras that will include volunteers from local nonprofit charitable organizations. A *Boyz n the City* production team chose Vancouver as the setting for the fight scene after scouting North American locations, partly because executive producer **Jim Brubaker** said it was a "hot" "hard-boiled" town. "But Brubaker had to face a complaint from the B.C. Federation of Labour. Stallone had planned to stock part of his crowd scenes with volunteers who

Stallone: healthy faces, a meal and a fee



would agree to work for a meal and \$3 a day for their favorite charities. Federation vice-president **Joe Lange** said that would be unfair. Last week Brubaker resolved the issue by agreeing to include extras in the scenes, lead through the Alliance of Canadian Cinema, Radio and Television Artists at scale (approximately \$1000 a hour) and **Sad Brubaker**. "We have survived the turmoil—these things usually work out."

Chinese postgraduate student **Chao Lien**, 34, on a two-year sabbatical from her homeland to study Canadian literature at York University in Toronto, last week met her literary hero, scholar **Wang Ping**, 73, chairman of Victoria University at the University of Toronto. New, Ping, the author of such critical works as *Profound Symmetry*, *Amnesty of Confucius*, and *The Great Code*, will host the first of four literary "high teas" organized by Seneca College. Dean **Bruce MacKenzie** to help Lien finance her extracurricular studies during her stay in Canada (the other

three hosts are writers **Usher Sinclair** and **W.G. Sebald**, and playwright **Marion Audek**). At \$130 per person for the series at Toronto's Arts and Letters Club, MacKenzie, who says that the hosts will "display their talents as architects," expects to raise \$10,000. Lien, who hopes to teach Canadian literature in China when she returns next year, says she is "very grateful to Northridge and all Canadians for their warmth and support." Ping received a birthday message in 1983 from Lien's fellow students at Hubei University, who said they "wish you live over 100 years and do a lot more teaching." Said Ping, anticipating his imminent public recognition: "This is a rare opportunity to treasure what Canadian literature can mean to China by doing something we all delight in—singing, reciting the way we were told."

Country singer **Charley Pride**, 46, who dropped out of professional baseball and made his first record in 1965, will show up at nightclubs in Piquette, Fla., with the *Swain Rangers* to keep his hand in baseball. But his presence for the past 20 years have been gold and platinum albums, Grammys and Country Music Association awards. Worldwide sales of Pride's 48 albums and 30 singles have exceeded \$5 million, and he says he has lost track of the number of records he has received. "We have not even unpacked some of them yet." Adding that he "just sells feelings and lyrics," Pride says he looks for "positiveness and hope" in the songs he chooses to perform. Pride starts the Canadian leg of his North American tour this year in Kitchener, Ont., on April 19 and he will make five to six appearances a month. Flying from place to place in his 36-seat Convair jet.

—Barry R. BENTLEY LUNDGREN



A GIANT STEP FOR VANKIND

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West Edmonton Mall, a center of controversy and a showplace of rides, fountains and hundreds of stores

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

The Ghermeziens' secrets

By Michael Sauter

A construction workers looked on in amazement, the short, grey-haired, octogenarian stepped onto a brick platform. Then, a crane slowly hoisted him up to inspect the girder of the West Edmonton Mall's new roof. But for Jacob (Pappa) Ghermeziens, the desire to undertake every part of the giant shopping centre's latest expansion—even from five stories in the air—was very much in character. That same penchant for doing the unexpected has helped the former resident of Iran and his four sons, Raphael, Reza, Reza, and Reza, turn their private Edmonton-based real estate development company, Triple Five Corp., into a major corporate concern in the West. Indeed, to mere orthodox businessmen, the scope and size of the wealthy brothers' latest endeavor in Edmonton seem inconceivable. The family is spending \$250 million to expand the 650,000-sq-ft, 64-acre mall and entertainment showplace into the world's largest shopping centre, even though it is situated on

the outskirts of a drifft, windy city which is itself perched on the northern edge of Canada's Prairie.

One of Edmonton's most controversial and publicly-slip business families—who control a real estate empire with assets of \$1.5 billion—built the mall in 1985 and expanded it in 1993. But the Ghermeziens' drive to transform the mall into a tourist mecca featuring everything from entertainment to indoor waterpark is extending their reputation far beyond their home province. When the third phase of the West Edmonton Mall opens in September, the centre will be so big that it is expected to attract more visitors than any other shopping centre in the world. It will have to attract more visitors than any other shopping centre in the world. It will have to attract more visitors than any other shopping centre in the world.

To make the project a success, Triple Five Corp. has hired a team of architects and is spending \$5 million this year on promotion—so much as the Alberta

government will spend in 1995 to advertise the entire province. As well, in their first major move outside Alberta, the Ghermeziens brothers intend to begin a similar expansion in Beverly Hills, Calif., and they say that they are studying other North American cities as possible sites.

Despite the economic benefits to the city of the West Edmonton Mall—which completed the centre will employ 15,000 people in stores and various attractions—the Ghermeziens' business dealings have often led to controversy. Well-known for their intense political lobbying efforts, they have shown a remarkable ability to anger opposing local politicians while attracting national and provincial approval from the Edmonton city council.

The latest fight erupted last December when the brothers asked the council for tax concessions to help them build a \$250-million indoor playground called Canada Fantasyland connected to the West Edmonton Mall, which will include a quad ring looping roller coaster. After a stormy debate in January, city aldermen voted to give Triple Five \$20 million in tax concessions over 10 years

if the company is able to persuade both the Alberta and the federal governments to come up with matching \$20-million grants. In return, the Ghermeziens will form a nonprofit corporation to operate both the mall's existing Fantasyland and the new and larger Canada Fantasyland. Any profits, and Nader Ghermeziens, will be given to local charities. But Edmonton Mayor Lawrence Brown, who opposed the concessions because he says that he is not sure the company needs the help, criticized the secrecy the Ghermeziens maintained about their plans. Deane told Macklin's that the brothers "provided less documentation supporting their proposal than would a group of toy stores asking for a \$1,000 grant." For his part, Nader Ghermeziens insisted the council had enough information to make an informed decision.

The Ghermeziens' methods have also caused concern among Burnaby's politicians and businessmen. Last year Triple Five told Burnaby's city council that it wanted to build a \$500-million mall near the town's boundary—less than two kilometres away from a proposed town centre which has been under development for the past eight years by Vancouver-based Daren Development Corp. and Sears Canada Inc. of Toronto. Last fall Burnaby's city council rejected Triple Five's proposal because it would attract business away from the town centre. But the Ghermeziens are continuing to lobby retailers for support.

And according to Burnaby Mayor Bob Lawrence, several department stores are now reluctant to commit themselves to the town centre because they want to locate in the project that ultimately would be ultimately more rewarding.

The shadow of the Ghermeziens' growing empire remains the giant West Edmonton Mall, which already is a retailing colossus. The attractions include an 800-metre skating rink, indoor aquatics and exotic animals. And the mall's third phase will include a "Water Park" with a man-made lake equipped with a wave-making machine for surfing and water skiing, 40 rides and an artificial sea. In a second major lake, fully submerged water slides will travel through water activated with real sharks.

Despite their growing reputation, the Ghermeziens' obsession with secrecy in their business dealings and personal life is legendary. The entire family, with

wives and children, live in two closely guarded houses on a quiet street in Edmonton overlooking the North Saskatchewan River. Although they generously support charities, the news and athletes, the family routinely refuses requests for interviews and has been known to wrestle with reporters to avoid being photographed. "They want to be able to visit in anonymity (Edmonton) often without being recognized," explained Triple Five publicist Deane Edmonds.

Still, the main events in the family's odyssey to Edmonton have played out in public. Jacob Ghermeziens originally lived in Shanghai, an area in the southern Soviet Union between the Black and Caspian seas. As a young man, Jacob moved his family to the Iranian capital of Tehran and started a carpet export business. In the early 1950s, he reasons they had decided to make public, the family emigrated to

Iran in favor of a zoning amendment. A lengthy judicial inquiry followed, but as charges were overruled.

Despite the unfavorable publicity, the brothers' development activities in Edmonton grew rapidly. In 1979 Triple Five opened a hotel, the Convention Inn South, and the Northwest Mall, a 250,000-square-foot regional shopping centre. In the early 1980s, when other developers were abandoning Alberta because of the sagging economy, Triple Five kept growing, opening up retail housing units, office buildings and shopping centres. The company's Alberta subsidiaries are now believed to total more than 15,000.

Although Triple Five has 2,500 associated employees, the Ghermeziens still run the firm like a small family business. Jacob Ghermeziens plays a pivotal role while the brothers, who are all in their 40s, run the business.

Raphael is the accountant, Reza handles project financing. Nader is the construction lobbyist, and Reza handles human resources. But those who work closely with them say that all four brothers are involved in every aspect of every major decision, creating an often confusing spectacle for those used to traditional business practices. Said Ron McCarty, a landscape architect whose Toronto firm designed both Fantasyland and Fantasyland: "Sometimes I felt I was giving the same presentation four times. Different brothers come in and out of the room at all times, each wanting to know what was just said."

Some Edmontonians are understandably enthusiastic about the brothers and their ambitious plans. Said Alan Wessley, general manager of the Edmonton Economic Development Board, an independent, government-funded group that promotes the city's growth: "Every city should be lucky enough to have a family like the Ghermeziens." Added Wessley: "They are superstars, as they are recruited. They are not just more intense pure than Canadians are used to—and that makes many of us uncomfortable." The family's successions have even drawn praise from their political opponents. Admittedly, Brown said in a recent interview: "They are incredible." And if the Ghermeziens deliver on their pledge of building new retail fantasylands, winners across the country could be confounding the wenders of their work. □



Deane (left): Still determined to build the eighth wonder of the world

Montreal. Jacob quickly formed a rag tagging company called Ghermeziens Bros., branding it into a 10-store chain operating mainly in the United States. But by the early 1960s his sons—then in their 30s—decided that land development would be ultimately more rewarding.

They were right. By the mid-1960s the family had acquired sizable property holdings in Edmonton, prompting them to sell their carpet business and move to the western city from Montreal. In 1967 the brothers incorporated Ghermeziens Development Ltd.—named Triple Five Corp. Ltd. in 1973—and continued assembling suburban land and selling lots to home builders.

Virtually unknown to the public for years, in May, 1974, the brothers suddenly found themselves at the center of a political scandal in Edmonton. At that time a former city alderman, Alex Falvo, claimed that Raphael Ghermeziens had offered him \$50,000 as a gift for



Deane (left): Still determined to build the eighth wonder of the world

hurdling in and out of the room at all times, each wanting to know what was just said."

The Great Yellow Father fights back



Chandler, after a series of setbacks, a drive to become a 'world-class competitor'

The yellow event was a spectacular showcase for the world's latest innovations in camera gear and supplies. But when 18,000 photography equipment retailers from across North America gathered in Las Vegas on March 27 for their annual convention, there was only one exhibitor who could claim that its wares were purchased by almost every consumer. Eastman Kodak Co., the Rochester, N.Y.-based camera and photographic supplies giant, The Great Yellow Father, as Kodak is known in the industry, remains the king of the amateur photo market, selling about 65 per cent of all camera film in North America.

Still, the company that has dominated the consumer supply market since the 1880s, when it introduced a box camera using roll film and mail-order processing, has over the past few years suffered a series of setbacks which have taken the gloss off its profits and outlook. Recently, it launched an aggressive campaign involving an organizational overhaul and plans for new products to reverse its decline. Said Kodak chairman Colley Chandler in a recent letter to employees: "We intend to become a world-class competitor in the markets we serve."

Kodak's profit record since 1981 indicates the dimensions of the company's problems. Despite a recovery-induced

increase in sales last year, the company's net earnings were \$225 million, 25 per cent lower than in 1980. The situation was even worse at Kodak's 100 per cent owned Technico-based subsidiary, Kodak Canada Inc., where profits fell to \$7.6 million last year, down \$11.1 million from 1980.

The firm's problems are a result of intense competition in the film market from Japanese firms—such as Fuji Photo Film—and from the disappointing performance of its major products. It has introduced in the past decade. In 1970 Kodak entered the market for instant cameras—cameras that develop photographs within seconds. But when competitors introduced Polaroid Corp. in the field, even in the words of one analyst, "a terrible investment." Kodak flooded the market with advertising for its instant camera at the same time that Polaroid was promoting its 35-70 line of instant cameras.

Salas in the United States of both firms' products shot up to \$2.8 million combined in 1978. But buyers were soon bored with the theme, and

the losses it replaced—and the U.S. dollar's rising value pushed its price as export markets into the range of highly automated 35-mm cameras. As a result, Kodak's annual production of disc cameras is about five million units, far below the firm's production capacity of 14 million units a year.

At the same time, the camera giant's investments outside the photography market also produced mixed results. In 1975 Kodak launched its Esquivel photographic line, which was the chief of the competitor's products in terms of quality. In just three years Kodak secured more than 50 per cent of the high-volume copier market in North America. But when competitors intensified, Kodak largely ignored it, and in the past three years its share of the copier market has dwindled to half of its former level.

In 1982 Kodak spent \$79 million to purchase the Bedford, Mass.-based Alex Inc., then the market leader in computer-aided design and magnifying text-editing systems. One used by *Madonna*. But Alex soon lost some of its in-

novative momentum because many key employees, including three founders, left the firm.

In 1983 Kodak began a full-scale revitalization campaign. To cut operating costs it reduced its work force to 85,556 employees in 1984 from 93,000 in 1982. Then it unveiled a plan to reorganize its corporate structure, which had remained largely intact since George Eastman founded the firm in 1880. Kodak eliminated the traditional separation of product engineering, sales and manufacturing. Instead, it formed teams combining all the functions for each of its product lines. According to Kodak executives official, Charles Smith, the overhaul was designed to "drive decision-making further down the organization." Said Brian Fernandez, senior vice-president at New York-based Novartis Securities Inc.: "That this move most investors had none concerns about Kodak. But they made the right move."

At the same time, Kodak has begun an aggressive expansion into consumer electronics, including videoscopes, electronic viewfinders and video cameras. In January, 1984, it began distributing a combination video camera and video recorder, called a "camerecorder." The product bears the Kodak name, but it is built by Osaka-based Matsushita Electric (owner of the Panasonic trademark). Kodak is also distributing Black videomaterials for video cassette recorders on behalf of VHS, another Japanese high-tech firm.

Disappointed by the entrepreneurial sales of its instant and disc cameras, Kodak also announced plans last month to enter the market for 35-mm cameras, a field that it has traditionally avoided. It signed a joint production agreement with Canon Industries of Japan to produce a new 35-mm camera by 1986 at the earliest.

In the future, Kodak will face another challenge to its dominance of the film processing market from new, technologically advanced products manufactured in Japan. Such experts say, electronic cameras will become available using magnetically coated film on which images are recorded by a series of electronic signals—a process already used on video tape recordings and video cameras. Still, Fernandez says that the innovation will not bring the demise of Kodak. He said the new film will not dominate the consumer market for years, giving Kodak time to produce its own version of the product. Added Fernandez: "Kodak can fight back." Indeed, company chairman Chandler has vowed a "policy of determination." Said Chandler: "We are driving to become the world's premiere imaging and information systems company."

—SAM ALTHEIMER in Washington.

Chandler, an ex-spy



A scandal in Brazil

Few years Brazil's banker Mario Gernero had it all. From a luxurious office on the 31st floor of Brazil's West 8 A. Banco de Investimentos (BIB), Gernero enjoyed a panoramic view of São Paulo. The 46-year-old 67-year-old jet-setter frequently claimed that he had attracted more than \$1 billion (U.S.) in foreign funds to his since 1975, when he started the bank by convincing a group of international financial capitalists that Brazil had

—denying him the right to move within the country or make any changes in his business assets—but the banker has gone into hiding. Last week the attorney general had filed charges against the banker and three of his associates. As well, this week a criminal court judge was to rule on a request by the attorney general to place Gernero under preventive detention. The finance ministry prosecutor said Gernero is under investigation for allegedly diverting \$10 million from a bond issue

to private companies controlled by him and others. The last part, Gernero has made no public comment on the affair. But his lawyer, Marcos Thomaz Bastos, vowed outrage over the preventive detention order. Said the lawyer: "It is insufficiently clear to propose preventive detention... while there has been no proper investigation of the companies involved."



News: cleaning up public sector corruption

enormous investment portfolio. As the acknowledged leader of Brazil's financial investment community, Gernero has officially welcomed President Ronald Reagan and entertained former president Gerald Ford. But Gernero's net public appearance may be in a courtroom. On March 18, just three days after taking office, Brazil's new civilian government closed BIB and began an exhaustive investigation into its financial affairs.

The justice ministry issued a restraining order against Gernero on Feb-

ruary 18, despite Gernero's promises, made clear that the new administration of President Tancred Neves—Brazil's first civilian government after 21 years of military rule—is determined to tackle the nation's chaotic finances. In addition to the move against BIB, the new government announced a new course of spending and living frugally in the public sector. It also set up several commissions to investigate the widespread private and public sector corruption that flourished under the generals' rule. Neves himself may not be

able to carry out the crackdown—last week the 59-year-old leader was in critical condition after abdominal surgery. But is the event of his death party vice-president José Sarney would likely take power and continue the cleanup.

The cleanup of BIB has been the government's most decisive action so far. The active directors of Brazilian firms are also under investigation, and their personal assets have been frozen. They include such high-profile Brazilians as Helio Smidt, president of Varg (Valeco) Aeronáutica do Sul, Brazil's interna-

tional airline, Volpagan, donor, president of the country's telecommunications subsidiary, and Mauro Sales, the new minister for special affairs. All deny any wrongdoing.

Garnier first became involved in controversy for his role in the Feb. 6 seizure of the Porto Alegre-based Sulbrasil bank, the largest bank in southern Brazil, claiming that a new civilian administration would investigate and probably close it. Garnier developed a plan to merge Sulbrasil, and another failing bank, in order to force an institution so large that the central bank would have no choice but to bail it out. But to the government, the plan was a ruse to start a run on deposits by nervous customers at other banks in the south, leaving the central bank to load a shattered Boeing 747 with 800 billion cruzeiros (about \$100 million) and cash the money from Brasília to the institution. Last month Finance Minister Francisco Delfino said he would request congress to authorize a \$180-million rescue operation at Sulbrasil to prevent depositors and the bank's \$4,000 employees.

Political observers say the government may be supporting the Sulbrasil Bank in order to confront the new military. The bank is controlled by a pension fund set up by officers at the Piratí Airplane military academy. The president of the fund, Gen. Azevedo Brandão, the former military governor of Brasília, has had his personal assets frozen and is in an awkward position. Any military move against the bank could place the debt-ridden on the condition of Tancredo Neves against key figures from the military but a confrontation with the old regime appears inevitable. For now, the military helped funders who squandered millions through fraud or mismanagement. According to banker Ary Waddington, former president of the Brazilian Asso-

ciation of Investment Bankers, a secret directive outlining the military policy was issued in 1982 by then-president Euzébio Gomes. The most celebrated example of the practice came to light following the collapse in June, 1982, of the Rio de Janeiro Corua-Brasil finance house, which took it to about \$400 million.

The embargo began in 1981 when the government forced Corua-Brasil, a holding company which controlled a nationwide chain of 200 hardware stores, to buy out the non-Brazilian partner. Following Brazil's seizure of the house of Rio de Janeiro. The new administration alleges that the central bank applied the company with secret loans totaling \$50 million—amount later described by former finance minister Euzébio Gomes as "poison." As well, to cover the purchase, Corua generated \$400 million in short-term Treasury notes and bonds but when Corua collapsed, the government refused to compensate investors, despite mass protests.

Now, the civilian government has reopened the case. Last week a government prosecutor requested that former central bank governor Gen. Gomes, who resigned in 1983, be indicted for funneling secret loans to Corua-Brasil. At the same time, one of Lagan's former depts. in the state chiefs are under investigation for fraud.

The new administration appears to have the support of the majority not expected before. Rescuers met with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Rio de Janeiro summit, May 2 to 4, indeed, some politicians said that the congressional actions are designed to strengthen Rescuers' hand. Outgoing strategy last week, Rescuers majority leader Robert Dole said that the tough bill passed by the finance committee will not be discussed by the full Senate until after the summer. Still, many congressmen claim that their own interests are at stake just diplomatic posture. Added Democratic Representative Beryl Anthony of Arkansas: "We are in a war, and this is only the first shot."

—MARC CLARE, with Richard Rosen in São Paulo.

A U.S. attack on Tokyo

I won the kind of rhetoric usually reserved for less friendly partners. "We are going to give them an eye for an eye," declared Senator Robert Packwood, the Republican head of the Senate's finance committee. "This is all they understand." Packwood's message, aimed at the Japanese, was issued before his committee approved a bill calling for tough trade reprisals against the United States' second-biggest trading partner. Angered by Tokyo's practice of open its markets to more American goods, the finance committee passed a bill which, if approved by the full Congress, would give President Ronald Reagan 90 days to either obtain concessions from Japan or take retaliatory protectionist action.

Concerns in Congress about Japan's increasing trade surplus—which last year provided Tokyo with a \$25-billion surplus—has been growing for months. But protectionist sentiment reached a fever pitch on Capitol Hill last week. The current controversy erupted after Reagan announced on March 1 that he would not ask Japan to enter a four-year-old system of import quotas on Japanese autos when it expired on March 31. Then, Tokyo declared that its car exports to the United States would rise to 2.3 million units in 1985 from 1.8 million units last year.

That decision angered many congressmen. They declared that the increase was too high, especially because of the slow pace of talks with Tokyo aimed at securing greater access for U.S.-made goods. In swift succession, both the Senate and the House passed resolutions urging Reagan to take stronger Japanese import steps. Then the Senate passed the trade bill, creating fears that a trade war was imminent.

The move provoked increased diplomatic activity between the two countries. But a breakdown of the conflict is not expected before. Reagan meets with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone at the Rio de Janeiro summit, May 2 to 4. Indeed, some politicians said that the congressional actions are designed to strengthen Rescuers' hand. Outgoing strategy last week, Rescuers majority leader Robert Dole said that the tough bill passed by the finance committee will not be discussed by the full Senate until after the summer. Still, many congressmen claim that their own interests are at stake just diplomatic posture. Added Democratic Representative Beryl Anthony of Arkansas: "We are in a war, and this is only the first shot."

—IAN ALTHAM in Washington.

BUSINESS WATCH

A plugged-in software guru

By Peter C. Newman

If the magic world of computers has graduated one Canadian guru who has thought not only about how the machines perform but how they will affect our lives, it is David Godfrey, a Victoria man who combines his electronics perception with writing books and making a small fortune selling software.

His company (nowhere), owned with his nephew-in-law, Ellen—has just signed a major contract to provide computer programming for what will eventually become the world's largest university. Godfrey leaves in three months time for Shanghai, where he will install a first-year computer course course which, by 1988, will be broadcast on a Chinese satellite, feeding the instructional material to 2,600 ground stations, spread between Tibet and Mongolia. (With 500 students due to gather at each receiving dish, this unique "university of the air" will have classes with an enrollment of 130,000.)

That contract, which will eventually involve eight of Godfrey's 27 employees going to China, is only one of several possible applications of the NALM system that he has successfully marketed. Other customers include the Ontario government, the University of Brandon, the University of Delaware and the University of Victoria. Sales this year will approach \$2 million and include the revenue from the company's publishing arm, Press Pacific, which publishes eight original books a year. Nowhere was the first company to market NALM—a computer language designed specifically for computer learning.

Developed by the National Research Council, for 16-bit Micros and has pioneered many of its institutional and educational applications.

Godfrey sketches the comparison but he may well be Canada's Marshall McLuhan for the 1980s. That claim is based on Godfrey's 1976 *New Electronics and Social Change*, a book he wrote with three partners in 1979, which has just been issued in a revised fourth edition. It is an intelligent and in some ways frightening analysis of how computers are about to change our way of perceiving the world. "A quite magical change is about to take place," he writes, "a change almost as exciting as the first telephone must have been in rural areas, but with an impact far more fundamental. The basis of our social life are going to be changed to a degree that they have

not since the wireless. German goldsmith, Gutenberg, began the system of 15th-century printing, which led eventually to the creation of quickly reproducible, and instantly similar metal type—letting any busy man-gone be turned into a book-making machine and putting more than a little panic into those with heavy investments in manuscript and scribe-masters. All information will place at all times. The impossible ideal. The marriage of computers with existing

during software that makes knowledge easily accessible. "It is a very much more writing a word," says his wife, Ellen, who has written three herself and is in charge of the company's day-to-day operations. "Creating any literary work from existing techniques that will easily communicate to your audience. We always have the case in which we have each technique will allow him to do exactly what he intended."

"Where large software projects differ from other enterprises," she says, "is that they are creative processes, like writing a novel or putting out a magazine, and are done to deadline, but unlike novels or magazines the group structure involves totally independent parts which no one person can understand." Godfrey is not totally sold on the benefits of the computer's and about the evolution of artificial intelligence. "People are pushing ahead with it though there is little practical justification for doing so," he maintains. "They have programs that will replace programmers and artificial software specialists. With the current level of unemployment one can justifiably ask, why should you spend \$180 million to develop an artificial programmer? But the real revolt is going to come against the development of the expert systems that will take away high-level jobs. So far, we have had computers that mostly replace clerks, the repetitive stuff. What happens when they take away the interesting stuff? Technologically, there is nothing really new or fantastic on the horizon. It is increasing efforts to say what will happen to the social structure when a lot of these powerful tools become commonplace."

Godfrey predicts that very soon people will have to spend a third of their lives learning, and he is sure that a little service that education can be provided. "Public sector information," he points out, "is libraries and research work, any mode of producing information that is not done for profit. Now, if you look at that from a capitalist point of view you would have to say, 'Wow, here is a wonderful new thing that can be mechanized.' And since it can be mechanized, it can be made large scale and it can have profits attached to it. What else is there sitting around that accounts for 50 per cent of the economy that is not already mechanized and structured? There will be a huge push to take educational facilities out of the public sector, and that is potentially dangerous. It is almost inevitable."

communications—books will take us the closer to that goal than we have ever been."

Unlike most masters of this new technology, Godfrey is dedicated to the de-mystification. Probably it is his background as a Governor General's Award-winning novelist (for *The New Ancestress* in 1979) that has made Godfrey concentrate so emphatically on pro-



Gustavo (top); Lagan caught up in controversy



Azevedo "Frozen irregularities must be punished." Any prosecution against Brandão's business and military efforts will be contentious, but the country may have no choice if Azevedo Brandão is not to be allowed to add an address to his cabinet. "Dignity and authority are essential tools for democracy."



Godfrey: Intelligent and enlightening

Sex on Mean Street

By Robert Miller

Prostitution, a desperate and sometimes desperate business, has experienced unprecedented growth in Canada's cities since a 1968 Supreme Court ruling effectively opened up the streets to the sex trade. Across the country, streetwalkers—often disesteemed young, in some cases male and in all cases almost immune to arrest for soliciting—have become steadily more brazen in their work. Their presence of friends, girlfriends and companions various elements within the downtown neighbourhoods where they congregate to solicit customers. And they pose a growing social and legal problem which has left the nation's lawmakers wary and its police frustrated. Said Staff Sgt. David Morrison, head of the Calgary vice squad: "They jump out in front of cars, wave people over, whistle at them—and it is all legal."

Leaching. That openness was not dissipated. This spring, after years of losing ground to street prostitution, society is preparing to push back with new federal legislation aimed at the country's streetwalkers. Later this month the federal justice department will release a long-awaited report by a seven-member special committee, which former Liberal justice minister Mark MacGillivray set up on June 22, 1983, on prostitution and pornography. The committee, chaired by Vancouver lawyer Paul Fraser, commissioned public opinion polls, held hearings across the country and received more than 600 letters from concerned organizations and individuals to the course of its \$800,000 inquiry. Said committee member Mary Elvets, a Toronto lawyer and human rights activist: "Both in the area of prostitution and in the area of pornography we have made legal recommendations—and also recommendations that go beyond the law."

The committee did not find any broad

consensus among Canadians—except for a near-universal loathing of sexual exploitation of children and juveniles, either by pornography or procurers. But, it remains with much of the rest of the world, Canada is divided as to the question of adult prostitution. It is a debate almost as old as the practice itself, abating and flaring according to the shifting tides of public opinion and private morality. Still, in a preliminary

era even before the final Fraser report was delivered, and Crook himself expressed impatience when the committee issued its Dec. 31, 1984, deadline. Still, according to senior department official Richard Mosley, Crook kept up with the Fraser Committee's work and read many of the briefs it received. Said Mosley: "It's not something that we're starting from scratch on. The minister has had the benefit of that work." Among



Prostitute and streetwalkers in Vancouver, Toronto prostitute rights steadily more open.

report released in November, 1983, the Fraser Committee said the federal government had three basic options: it could criminalize prostitution, decriminalize it or legalize it. And the fundamental choice for Canadians is whether prostitution and its attendant activities—loitering, street soliciting, procuring and bawdy houses—ought to be covered by criminal law at all.

Consensus. For his part, Conservative Justice Minister John Crook is expected to follow the report's release promptly with Criminal Code amendments intended to curtail a trade that, he said, many people argue, should not be eradicated. Indeed, the justice department was at work on new legislation relating to streetwalk-

ers even before the final Fraser report was delivered, and Crook himself expressed impatience when the committee issued its Dec. 31, 1984, deadline. Still, according to senior department official Richard Mosley, Crook kept up with the Fraser Committee's work and read many of the briefs it received. Said Mosley: "It's not something that we're starting from scratch on. The minister has had the benefit of that work." Among

the many options open to Crook is a narrowing of the notion of the code dealing with soliciting, to help police obtain convictions, tougher provisions relating to buyers of sexual services, as a means of deterring the trade, and a broader definition of what is a public place, to stop prostitutes from providing their services in automobiles.

According to Liberal justice critic Robert Kaplan, new legislation should go beyond structural control of street soliciting and deal with what he called "the four evils of the business—the number of young people involved, the close link between drugs and prostitution, the domination of women and organized crime's involvement." The New Democratic Party favors a different approach. Since 1981 it has called for the



decriminalization of soliciting and repeal of laws relating to bawdy houses. Said vice justice critic David Robinson: "We feel it is a mistake to approach the question of prostitution by further criminalizing women. It should be recognized as a socioeconomic problem."

Blatant. Canadian politicians, aware that prostitution is a moral issue and that consensus will always remain elusive, traditionally have been cautious in their attempts to deal with it. In New Brunswick it has never been a crime in Canada to be a prostitute. Legislation has focused on where, how and for whom prostitutes work. In Ottawa, streetwalkers solicit almost in the shadow of the Peace Tower, working in the capital's downtown market district. Still, a 1981 attempt by MacGillivray to strengthen anti-prostitution laws introduced in Parliament. It failed in part because the then-opposition Conservatives argued that his proposals were not strong enough to clean up the streets and because the Liberal government was divided on whether public opinion would accept more stringent laws.

Shortly afterward, MacGillivray established the Fraser Committee, deferring any governmental action. But Crook's anticipated amendments will likely be more successful because the new Conservative government enjoys a massive parliamentary majority. Still, whatever changes Crook introduces, eventual appeals to the Supreme Court appear to be inevitable—most probably under the new Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Most criminal lawyers oppose tougher laws. Said Pierre Gauthier, a Bail, Que., attorney whose clients include owners of strip-tease clubs: "The state has no right in the parts of the people." Added Toronto criminal lawyer Clayton Bailey: "There is a serious crime problem in this country and part of it is not prostitution. I do not want to see scarce and very expensive judicial and police resources squandered."

Prevalence. In the past three years since the Supreme Court ruled that Vancouver prostitute Debba Hunt had not been "pressured and coerced" in soliciting an undercover policeman and could not be ordered under the Criminal Code, prostitutes have become much more visible and more numerous—from Vancouver to Halifax. Said Jean-Yves St. Laurent, morality squad director for the Montreal Urban Community Police: "There is no doubt that prostitution has become more visible since 1979. And as the phenomenon becomes more visible, it creates a higher demand for the service." The effect of the Hunt judgment was to make it almost impossible for the police to enforce the law against soliciting. According to Staff Sgt. John Spencer of the Metropolitan Toronto Police monthly squad,

which last year paid only two settling charges. "The prostitutes have to vindictally avoid the jobs up the alley before we can charge them."

With the police strictly neutralized, the streetwalkers have begun to strike last Friday, Day and night, they line city sidewalks or huddle in shop doorways, offering themselves to pedestrians and passing motorists. The sexual encounters they negotiate are brief, expensive and devoid of sentimental commitment in party rooms, parked automobiles and even alleyways. Said a 34-year-old prostitute who solicits on downtown Winnipeg's Albert Street: "We do not kiss, we do not hug. Sometimes I wonder why these men pay \$100 for 10 minutes of just very mechanical sex."

Acceptance? Still, the demand for prostitutes' services remains strong, despite relatively recent developments which—historically, at least—ought to diminish it. For one, there is the risk of contracting such sexually related diseases as genital herpes and the life-threatening acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). For another, there is supposedly greater sexual permeability among the general public than there was twenty years ago. According to Vancouver researcher John Ridington, author of a new report on prostitution prepared for The National Association of Women and the Law, a social stigma remains attached to men who buy sex. Said Ridington: "At anything, public acceptance is probably down, given that sexual relationships with single women are more possible now."

But as fewer than a dozen men sent pictures and letters to a Montreal's post-chased classified advertisement in the *Vancouver Sun* requesting interviews with people who patronize prostitutes, Vancouver criminologist John Lowman, 59, a professor of criminology at Simon Fraser University, says prostitution's clients are men—you cannot generalize beyond that. Lowman's contention seemed to be reinforced by the 18 who responded to the advertisement. They ranged in age from 20 to 50. Two of the 18 were married, and the group included a computer salesman, a disc jockey and a truck driver. Most of them said that they decided on prostitution to have a prostitute, several said they later regretted the expense, two said they felt prostitutes performed a valuable service, and none expressed any sense of guilt or moral failure. Said one, a 30-year-old psychology student: "It is a good service for men who are single and for men who have an extra-strong sex drive—no sex married men."

At the same time, the streetwalkers who Maclean's interviewed across the



Freer: public hearings, opinion polls and briefs on prostitution and pornography

country generally shared common characteristics: young, undereducated, often strangers to the cities where they work, unable or unwilling to find normal jobs and frequently frightened of encountering violence on the streets that they preyed. They are caught up in a dangerous environment, working at the lower level of a deceptible business, far beneath the rarefied echelons of high-priced call girls (page 64). Whenever a streetwalker drinks into a stranger's car, he or she is making a bet—often a losing one. On March 8, Halton prostitute Cathy Wright, 38, was stabbed to death in the north end. Police are working on

the theory that a prostitute who is killed here in the United States police estimate that as many as four prostitutes are murdered every day. Kathleen Berger, a sociologist at Brandon University in Winnipeg, Man., who has made a 20-year study of prostitution, told Maclean's: "The violence is accelerating, and there is an increase in customer demand for more perversion. In part, it is a reaction to the new role women are playing in society."

Money? The overwhelming reason why prostitutes undertake such risks is simply to earn money. At the higher levels, call girls and so-called escorts usually move and keep large amounts. Though some streetwalkers said they

too, generated large sums—\$300 and more a day—few seem to retain much of it. Usually, they give their earnings to pimp or boyfriend or use them to buy their drugs or to support infants. According to Bart Craig, founder of Calgary's Brokers L.A. Albert's only halfway house for prostitutes, most streetwalkers are victims of the safety agency which they are often accused of preying. Craig told the Fraser Committee that half of the estimated 500 streetwalkers in Calgary are under 16 and that 80 per cent of them are victims of incest and molestation. Said Craig: "The problem lies in treacherous hands."

Condition Still. Many street prostitutes have legitimate ambitions. Among the most frequently cited goals: saving enough to start a business, retiring to a more conventional family life and acquiring more education. Similarly, all have legal and social rights. Said Fraser Committee member Susan Clark, dean of human and professional development at Halifa's's Mount St. Vincent University: "We were very impressed with the thoughtfulness of people in their concern for the rights of prostitutes—and for their customers."

But in the tenderloin areas of urban Canada, where streetwalkers survive, prostitutes' rights are often in direct

conflict with the rights of property owners, tenants, landlords, motorists, motorists, pedestrians, students and even children. Indeed, that conflict underlies part of the proposed political pressure for government action to control the sidewalk sex trade. And it was partly responsible for the establishment of the Fraser Committee. The conflict arises from a struggle for territorial control between ordinary citizens, who normally look to the police for protection of their rights, and the dark peddlers, who until the 1978 Riots decided to run at the sight of a blue uniform. Increasingly, the citizens are voicing their anger. Said Howard MacLean, president of the Downtown Halifax Residents Association: "People are saying, 'Hell, this is my home, and this is intolerable.'"

Residents of inner-city neighborhoods are forming new organizations to

always seemed. Winnipeg police responded to complaints about streetwalkers and motorists with a well-publicized program in 1984 to charge motorists entering the Albert Street precinct with obstructing traffic. According to Winnipeg Police Supt. Clarke Peckover, the trouble was minor: "We not only had prostitutes and their customers, we had every car in Winnipeg down there driving around. We had traffic jams in every direction." The program was dropped.

Seened Out. One of the most successful—and dramatic—citizens' rights victories took place in Vancouver. When streetwalkers began appearing in force in 1980 in the middle-class West End, near the trendy downtown shopping area, they were countered by such citizens' groups as Concerned Residents of the West End and Shores the Johns, an organization which sought to deter

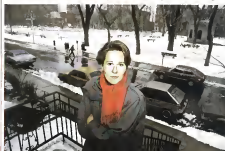
its inaugural public meeting for April 16. Its objective to mount protests on the streetwalkers. In or near the Third-Union Union district are such landmarks as Maple Leaf Gardens, as well as offices, luxury apartment buildings and schools. Said James Lockhart, a Roman Catholic elementary school principal: "Some of the girls working the street corners are only a couple of years older than our oldest girls, who are sometimes mistaken for prostitutes."

Because of the dimensions of the problem and the absence of a federal solution, it is not surprising that municipal and provincial leaders are trying to protect their constituents. But like the police, the lower levels of government are frustrated. Calgary's effort to clean up its tenderloin—along 3rd and 4th Avenues S.W.—with a local bylaw coupled with the so-called "Neighborhood

Ordering" in January, 1983, the Supreme Court of Canada struck down the conviction of Jackie Whistler, who was arrested in Calgary on prostitution charges in July, 1982. The ruling—to the effect that charges arising out of prostitution are Criminal Code offenses and beyond municipal jurisdiction—set a precedent which was said to aver-true a similar Montreal bylaw in December, 1984. The city of Vancouver withdrew another bylaw.

Debate. With the impending release of the Fraser report and the expected legislation from Ottawa, the debate over prostitution in Canada will undoubtedly intensify. But prostitution will endure just as it always has, despite changes in public attitudes. A prostitution agency, for example, in 1967, then-justice minister Pierre Trudeau introduced amendments to the Criminal Code with the observation that "The state has no business interfering with the morals of the nation." Many Canadians, including those who preferred to think of themselves as morally modest, applauded the changes. But since the Riots' eruption, the bedrooms of at least some of the nation have moved out of doors—in the sidewalks where the services were sought—and there is little applause.

First Gregory Hitchcock in Vancouver. R. Bob MacLean and Suzanne Barrows in Calgary. Don MacLean and Suzanne Barrows in Winnipeg. Paul MacLean and Suzanne Barrows in Toronto. Alex Brown in Ottawa. Don Davis in Montreal and Sherry Ashworth in Halifax.



Berger: "On Sunday afternoon the traffic was like St. Catherine Street on a Sunday night"

light for what they see as their rights. And as taxpayers they are waging strong support from their municipal and provincial governments. In Montreal last year, streetwalkers began moving from their long-established haunts at the nearby East End intersection of St. Laurent and St. Catherine Streets, known as "the Lower Mile." In the quiet, residential Lower Avenue Saint-Michel Berger, wife of Liberal or David Berger: "On Sunday afternoon the traffic was like St. Catherine Street on a Saturday night." She and her neighbors formed an action committee and the city responded by changing the direction of one-way streets to make park, one-way lanes of Lavale Avenue impossible.

But the traffic control tactic does not

prostitute's customers by recording their license numbers. Last July, Brian Smith, British Columbia's attorney general, won an injunction from the province's Supreme Court, banning streetwalkers from loitering or working west of Granville Street. The streetwalkers moved to the less elegant Mount Pleasant district in the East End. There, they have maintained a relatively peaceful coexistence with the area's working-class residents. Declared Mayor Michael Harcourt: "The residents of the West End got their consistency back."

In the case of the Toronto area known as "the Truck" residents have only begun to organize. A new group, the Midtown Residents Association, subordi-

Working both sides of the sexual scale

She is tall, blond, well dressed—and just a phone call away. Amanda Walsh, 33, is available through one of Toronto's upscale escort services to customers willing to pay as much as \$400 for a sexual encounter—and avoid the risks and embarrassment of picking up a street prostitute. Walsh (not her real name) is an articulate, assured woman who is known at many of the city's better restaurants. And her ability to soothe and stimulate earns her about \$1,000 a week from two or three of what she euphemistically calls "discreet dinner engagements" with clients who, she says, have included well-known publishers, business leaders and media executives. By day, she tells herself as a freelance fashion consultant. Said Walsh: "I have a fairly successful business of my own, and this is part-time work that is both exciting and lucrative."

Prostitute? She became a high-class call girl—earning at least \$200 each time she goes to bed with a client—two years ago. Declared Walsh: "A girlfriend got drunk one night and told me what she did for extra cash. She thought I would be disgusted, but she was wrong. I was fascinated and wanted to figure out how I could get in on it too." That was easy: her friend recommended her to the escort service and she has worked for it regularly since then, concealing her part-time profession from her parents and from the two men she dates regularly. Added Walsh: "It is all very polite. The agency calls and asks me nicely if I would like to go out with a gentleman they have already checked out. I am allowed to say no if I am busy or just do not feel like it."

When she meets a client at a prearranged location—a restaurant, hotel room or theatre—he immediately hands her the agency's \$60 charge. It is an agency fee, she says, not a tip. The agency's services, which can include a hired companion for as little as \$35. Then, Walsh and the client engage in polite banter to establish her fee—based on the time that she spends with the customer and the sexual services he wants. The customer always gets to advance \$60. Said Walsh: "You only have to work two or three nights a week to make \$1,000. And that is cash in hand—Revenge Canada does not know a thing."

Walsh has never been in a hotel room with a client who has threatened her, but if she sensed trouble developing she would telephone the agency, addressing the woman who answered by the wrong



Montreal prostitute and potential client: 'The warmth of another human being'

name. That signal would alert the agency that something was wrong. Said Walsh: "They will have security up there, in any hall in town, within two minutes." Despite the risks she says that she plans to keep on a prostitute for three more years. Added Walsh: "No one is keeping watch over me when I am out in a sex meeting some guy simply for fun. I am in far more danger there."

Strikes? And at times she glosses over the fact that her expensive dinner dates usually end in sex, arguing that she is closer to a traditional Japanese geisha than a common prostitute. Said Walsh: "I enjoy giving good conversa-

tion and providing a stimulating precursor for my date. Many of the men want sex—but a lot of them simply want the warmth of another human being."

—PAUL MCGHEE

She refers to herself as a "ho"—short for whore—and she became a prostitute last summer after moving to Regina from her home in Winnipeg. Then, last December, he knew of earlier money drops 14-year-old Christine Thorpe (not her real name) to the sleazy east end of downtown Montreal—an area of restaurants, bars and strip clubs known as the

Lower Main. But shortly before Christmas she returned to Winnipeg determined to tell her mother, a woman's aide, how she had earned money during the previous six months. She eventually found the courage as the two women sat side by side in a dentist's waiting room. Reminded the prostitute, a five-foot, nine-inch-tall woman with curly blond hair: "I know that prostitution was the worst thing in my mother's book. Over the next couple of days I explained what it was all about. Some of the things made her laugh, some made her cry."

Healer? After Thorpe arrived in Montreal, she said, she made about \$5,000 in two weeks—and paid all but \$300 to her pimp, a 30-year-old Trinidadian. But the sexual division seemed her, and she soon broke with him, deciding to risk working without a man's protection. Said Thorpe: "All a pimp does is provide love and comfort for the hooker when she gets home from work. I am here to make money." Now her independent approach has antagonized some of the estimated 75 women who regularly work the Lower Main. Declared Thorpe: "If you do not have a man, it is a lot of hassle. There is one black girl on the corner across from me who I know I am going to have to fight soon."

At the same time, Thorpe says that prostitution is only a temporary way of making money. Her eventual goal is to return to Winnipeg, obtain the two credits she needs for a high school diploma and enroll in a university psychology course. But she never seems to have enough money to make her plans. Since January, she claims that she has only earned between \$500 and \$800 a week, monthly. Indeed, the monotony of life on the streets prompted her to slash her weekly last February after another prostitute had spread the rumor that she did not use condoms while working. Two weeks later, the rumor still swirls, Thorpe said. "I do not know why I did it. It was stupid."

Madam Meanwhile, working from 6 p.m. until 3 a.m. each day and charging her customers between \$30 and \$100, depending on the activity, she and her madam, Montreal's oldest mother, preside over the city's sex market from upstairs flats from Winnipeg—stake out their spots under the neon lights. Thorpe follows a few simple rules: no drugs or alcohol on the job, her customers must use condoms, and she does not supply services to anyone who makes her feel nervous. ("You have to use common discretion"). Her emotion is rooted in reality. Two Montreal prostitutes have been strangled since December. Said Thorpe: "When I heard about the first murder it freaked me out. I had never done it in a city where I had been murdered. But you just try to forget about it and go to work."

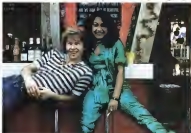
—DAN BROWN in Montreal

Inside the global village

A loose web of sexual indulgence is available on Patpong, a short street connecting two of Bangkok's main streets. Its many bars are crisscrossed with acutely dressed dancers or barwomen, some of them as young as 15, dressed all there to provide sex. In American prostitution has flourished in a tender lion denied by two roads and a dozen side streets for 700 years. In West Germany selling sex is illegal—but officials in many communities tolerate it so long as prostitutes register at a public health office and have regular medical inspections. Re-

Bangkok airport. Said Siriporn Sirinbanch, spokesman for the anti-exploitation group Friends of Women: "Sex tourism has great visibility and helps to legitimize other forms of prostitution. Society accepts it because it brings income to Thai women. Some people think that it is a good job." Still, opponents have led the Parliament to prepare legislation that would make operating an establishment with pimps—although not voluntary prostitution—illegal.

Red light: Sex industry, official as illegal. Amsterdamers are becoming increasingly disturbed. Among the city's 18,000



Lifeless in Bangkok: an extraordinarily wide variety with something for every taste

good, open prostitution is a worldwide phenomenon.

The services offered vary widely from area to area. On Patpong, hawkers peddle small, plastic-covered sexual advertisements on posters, which offer something for every taste, beginning with basic sex for about \$50. Massage parlors cater to both sexes, and discount lodgings offer a variety of live acts. About 3,000 of Thailand's estimated 500,000 prostitutes work on Patpong, a vital element of the local tourist industry.

Newsies: Patpong first gained notoriety during the Vietnam War. At that time, as many as 65,000 U.S. servicemen were stationed in Thailand, and hundreds of thousands of them on active duty in Vietnam, along with officials and journalists, regularly took their leave in the Thai capital. After the American soldiers left in 1973 tourists took their place. But tour groups have lowered their profile recently because of antigovernment demonstrations at

prostitutes, 2,300 still display their bodies in street-level peepshow windows in the red-light district. But a growing number of streetwalkers, many of whom are suspected drug addicts, are now invading residential and business districts. Said Thomas Johnson, a fully paid official in charge of sex investigations: "It is not a tolerant view of prostitution that has landed us in this mess, rather, just laziness on drugs. Heroin ignited the broth fire."

And in West Germany, in the liberal Protestant cities of the north, the trade is confined to so-called "zona centers." But in the Catholic south, public pressure has driven prostitutes out of the cities and into inconspicuous roadside taverns and trailers. It is a pattern common wherever prostitution is practiced tolerated or not, its controversial status remains undisturbed.

At-Home: With Paul Quinn-Jones in Bangkok and Peter Levine in Amsterdam

An evening with the morality squad

By Ann Walsley

The wind blowing up Sherbourne Street in downtown Toronto made the tall, thin-faced woman shiver despite her fur coat. When a 1984 silver Chevrolet Impala pulled up to the curb at 8:30 p.m., she opened the door, scrambled the long-haired driver and offered him a hand—"30 for a lay."

As he followed her directions to a dark, wet-end public parking lot, the couple chatted: he told her he was an insurance salesman visiting from Paris, Ont.; she talked about movies she had seen recently. But when they reached the lot and she began to stroke his hand, the man furnished in his pocket, produced a badge and said "Surprise, I'm Metro Police. You are under arrest for assisting in the commission of an indictable offence." Instead of an insurance salesman, the 36-year-old woman had propositioned Marcia Vandal, a 34-year-old morality bureau officer. Despite her initial shock and the prospect of a \$500 fine, the woman shrugged off her error in judgment. "I thought you were, a cop," she told Vandal.

Occupied: Toronto's 18 morality bureau officers assigned to fight prostitution do not claim the laws they enforce are effective. Indeed, after a Vandal gave the woman a ticket ordering her to appear in court on April 15, he even drove her back downtown. He let her get into the Truck—a two-square-mile downtown area with as many as 10 prostitutes on each block. She had been away from the street for less than an hour, and Vandal said that she would soon be caught again, working her corner and earning an estimated income. He added, "She gives you the hands and flowers routine and you end up selling candy for her."

The eight-year veteran and his colleagues have relied on other sections of the Criminal Code, which increased frequency since 1978, when a Supreme

Court of Canada ruling declared that soliciting for prostitution had to be "pressing and persistent" before an arrest could be made. Now police try to prove that prostitutes are soliciting customers in a public place (Vandal's grounds for arrest) or charges related to keeping a bawdy house. One officer—repeatedly using a single hotel room as apartment to entertain clients—serves a maximum penalty of six months in jail, a fine of as much as \$500, or both.

methods. On that particular eight-hour shift it was Vandal's turn to pose as a customer while four other officers lurked off in two new Dodge Greeds. While Vandal slowly climbed the Truck for prospects, his partners continuously trailed the Impala, using walkie-talkies to stay in contact. The shadowing cars are armed, police say, to protect the officers who pose as customers and to provide corroborating testimony in court. Declared Vandal: "You do not want to be compromised. It is your word against his."

Plans: The officers resumed cruising after the arrest, one of them stopping to chat with prostitutes they had previously arrested. But the routine of surveillance soon ended again. Vandal had succeeded in picking up another prostitute. Toronto and Sgt. Philip Wilson reviewed the report on their radios. "Dilly ho," Toronto radioed back as he roared toward a redneck King Street hotel 2½ km away, arriving in time to see Vandal and a slight, dark-haired woman enter the lobby. During the past week they had watched her take a number of men to the same hotel. Now they had enough evidence to charge her with keeping a common bawdy house. And because she had no identification in the hotel room, where she had left only a pizza carton, powder puffs, naked

with makeup and a background noise, the police drove her to the St. Durham station. There, fingerprinting and photographing the 18-year-old woman took another hour, effectively ending their shift.

It had been a productive night by morality squad standards, but the men knew that they had caused only minor inconvenience to the two women. Said Toronto: "If you believed that you were a crusader going to clean up the streets, a white knight who would save souls, then you would be frustrated as hell."

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Prostitutes and undercover policemen: the hands and flowers routine

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An acid test for Apple

Hobbyists were the first customers for personal computers, which are essentially novelties rather than accepted business tools. But in August, 1981, Armonk, N.Y.-based International Business Machines Corp. (IBM) introduced the iSeries. Since then, IBM has sold almost two million of its revolutionary machines, 75 per cent of them to corporate customers. As well, almost all minicomputer programs now are designed to be compatible with the IBM PC and its derivatives. Although desktop computers have become almost as common in offices as pencils, IBM's complete dominance of the market has left most of its competitors with only two alternatives: producing so-called "PC clones" or leaving the computer business. Only one major company has refused to obey the rules of the market, Cupertino, Calif.-based Apple Computer Inc. It is staking its survival on its ability to beat back the overpowering IBM tide.

The phenomenal early growth of Apple under cofounder Steven Jobs, 32 when he started the firm in 1977, has transformed the company into an international corporate legend. But the reputation masks the fact that Apple predicts have consistently failed to penetrate the lucrative business market. Indeed, the company still depends much of its revenues from the schools and individuals that continue to buy its Apple II, whose design is eight years old. That computer acquired a new edge in the market last month when IBM unveiled its competitor, the AT, but the Apple II faces threats from any low-priced computer expected soon from such manufacturers as Commodore, Atari and, indeed, IBM. Now, analysts agree that Apple's survival as a major computer manufacturer lies in its ability to break IBM's virtual monopoly in business minicomputers.

When Apple introduced its Macintosh

in January, 1984, industry experts said it was one of the most innovative and easily operated computers ever designed. Its unique operating system, which cannot use programs designed for the IBM PC, signaled a bold challenge to the industry giant. But, although Apple has sold almost 300,000 Macintoshes worldwide, fewer than half of them have gone into offices, according to Dallas-based Future Computing Inc., a market

and president of Toronto-based International Data Corp. (Canada) Ltd. "At this point the cat is still up in the air, but they have certainly got a good chance to be a major player." For his part, Andrew Teller, director of market analysis for Toronto-based Evans Research Corp., declared, "We expect to see a lot of Coke Pepsi situation developing in office computers."

The most innovative aspect of the new



Macintosh assembly: A California startup stakes its survival on a battle with the industry giant.

research firm. And the Macintosh still does not present serious competition to the IBM PC and its clones. Last year Apple launched a \$600-million international advertising campaign to turn that vision around, backed up with price cuts and a new, more powerful version of the Macintosh. And this January the company unveiled the latest version in its arsenal: an innovative system that the company is calling "The Macintosh Office."

It is still not clear whether the improvements will cause Apple's survival as a major computer manufacturer. Said Mark Stringer, an industry analyst

Macintosh Office is the recently introduced AppleTalk network, which links as many as 31 Macintoshes with a single printer. But out of 80 a connection makes it a genuine breakthrough. By contrast, IBM's PC Network costs \$1,200 to \$1,800 a connection. And although the PC Network also allows networked computers to communicate with each other and make use of a common memory, Apple plans to introduce similar technology later this year when some analysts predict will permit communication among both Macintoshes and PCs. In keeping with the "user friendly" philosophy that characterized the Macintosh's

original design, Apple claims that the network is every bit as simple to hook up as a string of Christmas lights. The key to AppleTalk is the company's new LaserWriter printer. The use of a desk-top photocopier, it can reproduce several styles and sizes of type as well as complicated graphics. Apple is aiming the system at the corporate communications, marketing and advertising departments of many companies, which could use it to eliminate costly printing and typesetting costs. Although laser printers are not new, Apple's is unique in its ability to exploit the exceptional graphics and typesetting capabilities of the Macintosh. Said Teller, "A lot of companies that previously spent a lot of money on printing will go with the LaserWriter."

Even without all the components in

Apple and Mac, will be testing Macintosh in its classified advertising section and is considering the computer for its newscasts as well. Said William Fitzmaurice, spokesman for Markham, Ont.-based Apple Canada Inc. "This is the kind of niche we need. It means we will finally be able to subside our role in the office."

Still, The Macintosh Office has not yet been tested in everyday use. And many observers say that Apple oversimplified the system and underestimated the true costs of installing it. Said Stringer: "A lot of people are skeptical. It will be great if it really is that inexpensive, but nobody has yet made it work. That will have to be done before the system is fully accepted." Indeed, vital components have yet to be introduced, and the

cases of IBM PCs and PC compatibles. Connecting word processing, database management, spreadsheets, business graphics and external communications functions, Jobs' key element in Apple's strategy. Graciously, Apple accepted that Jobs would be available in 1984, but Lotus has delayed its introduction until May at the earliest.

Lack of software is not the only problem besetting the Macintosh. Indeed, the computer first came onto the market with serious limitations for business use. Despite substantial memory and a microprocessor that theoretically worked twice as fast as the IBM PCs, the original Macintosh was hampered by a lack of compatibility. Apple addressed the problem last August with the introduction of the so-called



Regards: with the corporate crowd that fight by IBM, Apple is looking for a niche address.

Pat Mac, with four times more memory, and it is currently offering a conversion service to owners of the original machines for \$1,000. Meanwhile, the company has repackaged its failed Lisa business computer as the Macintosh XL, with a larger screen, memory and storage capacity than the two existing Macs.

Despite its technical difficulties, most analysts agree that Apple excels in marketing its products. The company's worldwide marketing campaign includes frequent full-page newspaper advertisements that encourage potential customers to take a Macintosh "test drive," billboards, glossy takeout services in magazines, including *Macworld*, and last November the \$1-million purchase of every available page of advertising in a special issue of *Macworld*.

Apple's campaign has at least outstripped the computer's name in the minds of many North American sales. Said Lawrence Wolf, president of Toronto's Goods-Wolf Inc. advertising agency, "Apple and IBM are the only two computer companies that have established a clear brand personality. All others seem to be talking to themselves."

But as officials of the rebranded company draw California's \$800 million away from that, that accomplishment is just a first step. To battle successfully with IBM in the corporate marketplace in North America, Apple will have to put a lot of bets into its tank.

—PAUL ROTHMAN AND JOHN BARNES

A threat to wildlife

For many northern Quebecers, bright-yellow Casco water bombers, sweeping low through the smoke of raging forest fires and dropping spectacular 600-gallon planes of water onto the flames, are a familiar sight. But last week's sightings for the Casco pilots and two technicians is being played before a different audience. Their target is a brush fire on Isabela Island, the largest of the 16 islands that make up the Galapagos archipelago, 1,000 km west of Ecuador. The fire, which has burned out of control for five weeks, now threatens the survival of several unique and world-class species of plants and wildlife. And in doing so, the Quebec government has shown its valuable expertise to show off water-bombing technology it recently began to market worldwide.

Indeed, the Ecuadorian government, which has owned the islands since 1832, declared a state of emergency on the islands on March 31 and appealed for international aid to fight the blaze. Fanned by high winds, the fire has spread over 40,000 acres, an area



Galapagos islanders: underground fire

parallel from a 30-month drought. Few of 4,000 Galapagos residents live on Isabela, but the rare species of plants and wildlife which prosper there and which, in 1832, first led Charles Darwin to begin developing his theory of evolution are clearly threatened. Said Dr. Peter Grant, an ecologist at the University of Michigan who has conducted several studies on the islands: "The Galapagos are a treasure for anyone interested in evolutionary theory. Many of the species cannot be found anywhere else, and for them this fire may spell extinction."

To fight the fire, the pilots will operate the two water bombers in shifts, loading their tanks on the island of Santa, 90 km away from the blaze and the only island with an airstrip. But disaster is not one obstacle. Civil defence authorities have discovered that the fire is spreading rapidly through the island's topsoil. Said Reyna Segal of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization in Quito, Ecuador's capital: "These people are of the opinion that the Quebec planes won't be much help at all because the fire is advancing underground. But they can at least dampen the soil to try to contain it."

So far, scores of flamingos, penguins and other birds have fled from the smoke and flames, leaving eggs and young behind where they will perish. SERENITA, aided by Ecuadorian troops, will transport 500 of the island's famous giant tortoises, some of which weigh 600 lb, to a safe haven on the island. The tortoises are a key piece of the rich natural history that, over the past decade, has lured tourists to the Galapagos (which means "tortoise" in Spanish). But some scientists say that the loss will leave species face a greater danger. Said James Smith, a biologist at the University of British Columbia: "The tortoises are found on other islands, but many of the smaller, less spectacular species which are unique could be quite literally wiped out."

A light, misty rain began falling last week, but observers say that at least three days of heavy rain are needed to stop the fire. For their part, the Canadian crews expect to be in the Galapagos at least until April 30. But Quebec officials already feel that the province's \$150,000 rescue mission has paid off. Last month the Quebec government signed its first foreign contract—with the Mexican government—to fight fires during the winter months, and the Galapagos mission has provided publicity for its services. Said Quebec department of transport official Monique Prince: "It's not the main reason for our being in the Galapagos—but it does give us a chance to develop our commercial services by demonstrating Quebec expertise."

—BRUCE WALLACE in Montreal

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FOR THE RECORD

A poet of the keyboard

During the past three decades the Soviet Union has lost a remarkable quantity of artistic talent, but subscribers there have done little to stop the persistent flow. Musicians, complaining about restrictive touring arrangements and limited recording opportunity, are among the most likely artists to defect. On March 5 the brilliant, young Russian pianist Andrei Gavrilov added his name to the defectors list while on tour in Britain by requesting asylum. Considered one of his country's brightest musical stars, 25-year-old Gavrilov is a particularly significant loss to his native land. While it is not yet known where Gavrilov will eventually settle, two highly accomplished recordings recently released on the West coast have propelled his arrival.

Gavrilov first made his mark on the music world when he was a 19-year-old student and won top honors for his piano playing at the Tchaikovsky Competition in Moscow. Four years later his prodigious talents were amply evident on his first recordings: the landmark interpretations of Prokofiev's Piano



Gavrilov: a mixture of power and grace

Concerto No. 1 and Ravel's Concerto for the Left Hand perfectly captured the sensitivity and soaring rhythms of both works. Rarely has such versatility been matched with the depth of feeling that Gavrilov brought to these works.

On his two new recordings, Gavrilov plays Scriabin and Andrei Gavrilov plays Beethoven's (Angst/Capitol), the pianist's performance is a mixture of finesse, power and grace, melodic shaping. He waxes almost schizophrenically between tempest and calm, sometimes with too little gradation between. But there is no doubt that a poet is sitting at the keyboard. More than any other era, the Romantic period is clearly his domain. On the Gavrilov recording he approaches 24 of the Russian composer's atmospheric Preludes and his Sonata No. 4 with reverence, either hauntingly wistful or feverishly declamatory. The assured Preludes, Moments musicaux and Shostakovich on his Beethoven (self recording) are only marginally less successful. Despite such jerky pieces as *Prelude in G* sharp minor, and the fact that Gavrilov misses something of the composer's world-weary, his technique remains formidable. The Western world, meanwhile, should feel honored by his presence and privileged to watch his creative development in close quarters.

—JOHN PEARCE



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The discovery of a legend

Few legends in the English language have proven as popular as the story of King Arthur and his celebrated Knights of the Round Table. From the Thomas Malory's 15th-century epic *Le Morte d'Arthur* to Le Carré's 1981 musical *Camelot*, Arthur and his dazzling court have exerted an enduring fascination for generations of readers. But since the legend of Arthur first arose, no historian has uncovered any real evidence of his actual existence. Now, a prominent British Arthurian scholar claims to have identified Arthur as a historical figure whose actual exploits closely match his legend. According to Geoffrey Ashe, Arthur was an obscure early British king known as Rithamus. Said Ashe: "He is a perfectly well-documented king of the fifth century who quite evidently did a lot of the things Arthur was supposed to have done at the time he was supposed to have done them."

Ashe advances his novel theory in the recently released *The Discovery of King Arthur*, the ninth book he has published on the Arthurian legends. Unlike previ-



King Arthur: an enduring fascination

ous historians, who dismissed the legend out of hand, Ashe enthusiastically followed the leads they offered. Many of them came from *The History of the Kings of England*, a seminal but largely fanciful 15th-century account of Arthur by the Welsh cleric Geoffrey of Monmouth. Welsh and Breton folklores, which located Arthur in the late fifth century, helped lead him to Rithamus, an old medieval French manuscript which described Arthur's military campaigns in Gaul, then a region of France, during that period. Unlike most historians, who maintain it was only the ruler's dark legend that created the English Chivalry, Ashe took at face value the stories of a great king whose exploits spanned the continent, and he attempted to match them with reliable records.

In Rithamus, Ashe found a powerful warrior who did indeed lead an army of Britons across Gaul in an attempt to expel the barbarian Goths from Burgundy. Like Arthur, Rithamus was betrayed by a close ally and, again like Arthur, he disappeared following his final defeat. In 470, indeed, Ashe speculates that Rithamus's retreat took him through the Breignien town of Avallion, which corresponds to the legendary island of Avalon to which Malory declared that Arthur had been transported after his final battle.

Ashe says that what finally convinced him was his discovery, confirmed simultaneously by the French Celtic scholar Alain Fiorio, that "Rithamus" was not a proper name but rather a honorific title that means simply "great king." Wrote Ashe: "In the High King called Rithamus we have, at last, a documented person at the starting point of the legend. He is the only such person on record who does anything Arthurian."

After Ashe had formulated his theory, he stumbled on an unlikely confirmation from the English historian Sharon Turner, who wrote in 1789: "Whether this Rithamus was Arthur, or as it was from his expedition that Geoffrey took the idea of Arthur's battles in Gaul." Like a dropped gauntlet, that comment lay unnoticed by historians for nearly two centuries.

The Rithamus theory has quickly won influential converts. Norris Lacy, professor of French literature at the University of Kansas and president of the International Arthurian Society, called it "convincing." Added Lacy: "I suspect some scholars will withhold final judgment for a while, but it is certainly the best theory we have." Added Barbara Hoerman, professor at the University of Southern Mississippi and an expert in medieval French literature: "The legends will probably not be much affected. They are what they are. But the whole question of where they come from is solved." —BILLY GLASSBORO



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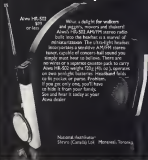


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The language gulf between two races

By Williams Lowther

In *Airplane*, a 1989 satire on disaster movies, one of the targets was the falset of two black passengers every time they spoke, subtitles translating their conversation into standard English. *Airplane* exaggerated the communication barrier, of course, but the film touched on a phenomenon in the United States: the widening gap between conventional English and "black English vernacular."



U.S. blacks; Labov, black English vernacular spoken in major cities is moving away from standard English and white dialects

spoken by urban blacks across the country. And a major linguistic study released last month says that the divergence, which grows from the separation of white and black communities, may in turn close greater segregation. Says William Labov, the University of Pennsylvania professor who directed the study, "Our findings confirm our worst fears. Cities are gradually dividing into two different communities which have less and less to do with each other."

For the past three years Labov has analyzed hundreds of conversations tape-recorded in Philadelphia's black communities. They show that the language spoken by urban blacks is moving away from both standard English used on television and radio and from local and regional white dialects. Labov says that the Philadelphia findings are applicable to most major U.S. cities. Other linguists, including Arthur Spears of the City College of New York, agree,

saying that the mass media have failed to homogenize American spoken English. As a result, there is more chance of misunderstanding in ordinary conversation between blacks and whites. For one thing, the phrase "I been married" in black vernacular means that the speaker has been married for a long time. Because the two races tend to live in widely separated neighborhoods, many black children never talk to whites, and they begin attending school. Then, many of them have trouble

fact a different grammatical rule. Said Labov, "That is a dramatic development. It indicates that young black people are subconsciously developing their own and moving further away from other languages."

Many of the characteristics of the developing language—dropping final consonants ("ma" instead of "man") and possessives ("my brother home")—are already familiar to linguists. But the rapid change makes translation extremely difficult. In the sentence, "Get



out of my way or I'll be doing you upside your head," the phrase "be done" has a special meaning and emphasis. Someone speaking standard English might address the same effect by saying "As sure as there is a God in heaven I will knock you out of the way."

For their part, white officials in the United States are also diverging from each other. Labov says that will make it even more difficult for whites and blacks to understand each other. Said Labov, "There are more misunderstandings between blacks and whites than any other groups. We are looking at this as a danger signal that our society is being split more and more."

In an attempt to close that gap, Labov said that linguists should develop programs to teach "language arts" in an integrated classroom. Until that occurs, a lack of proficiency in standard English will continue to hinder the economic advancement of many blacks. □

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A dilemma for dieters

Traditionally, doctors send their overweight patients for eating too much and exercising too little. But patients who are 20 per cent over their proper weight usually receive blunt warnings. They suffer from obesity, which has been linked to high blood pressure, diabetes and heart problems.

And although doctors can treat obesity successfully in hospitals, they are often frustrated by the speed with which formerly obese people regain excess weight. Now, in an effort to explain that phenomenon, a team of researchers from New York City's Rockefeller University has discovered startling evi-

dence that the central nervous system of obese people rebel against weight loss, making a diet much more difficult than it is for others—even dangerous. Said team member Jules Hirsch: "We believe there may be a connection between fat cells and the brain."

The theory that obesity results not from overeating but from body chemistry evolved after extensive study of fat cells in both humans and animals. It is well-known that most animals have a stable weight, called a set point, which the researchers decided involved some form of biochemical regulation. In experiments they discovered that laboratory rats regulate their weights by controlling the size of their fat cells. Overweight rats have a greater number of fat cells, but they are no larger than the fat cells of normal rats. Obese humans, on the other hand, often have fat cells twice the size of the average person's. And observations of what happens to them when dieting led the researchers to conclude that obesity itself may be their set point.

Hirsch and his team discovered that obese people who had reduced to "normal" weights suffered from deranged body chemistries and that their shrunken fat cells sent confused signals to their brains that resulted in a biological impulse to regain weight. To maintain their weight they consumed 25 per cent fewer calories than normal people of the same weight. They also had low white blood cell counts, low pulse rates and low blood pressure. These women in the study had ceased to menstruate, and all the subjects were obsessed with food. Indeed, they had many of the symptoms of malnutrition. Declared Hirsch: "This suggests that obesity is not all psychological or just a result of bad eating habits."

Despite the evidence that losing weight can pose a health hazard for obese people, Hirsch stresses that they should still try to do it. Last February a National Institute of Health conference, of which Hirsch was chairman, declared obesity a disease for the first time. The panel agreed that weight loss lessens the risk of developing diabetes, high blood pressure and various cancers. Said Hirsch: "Obese people who lose weight are just trading one set of symptoms for another."

Although the exact nature of the link between fat cells and the brain remains unknown, Hirsch says he is confident that further research will yield the necessary answers. "If we understood this in all its detail," he said, "we would be in a better position to deal with it." For obese people struggling with rigorous but often futile diets, Hirsch's research holds the promise of treatments that are both effective and sensitive to their real problems.

—PATR. BENTON

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Contaminating a culture

A POISON STRONGER THAN LOVE
*The Destruction of an
 Ojibwa Community*
 By Annaliese M. Shkedyk
 Yale University Press,
 275 pages, \$16.95

The small Ojibwa community at Grassy Narrows in northwestern Ontario attained international prominence in 1970 after scientists found heavy mercury pollution in the band's traditional fishing grounds. Some experts feared that the mercury offshore streaming from a local paper mill might give the residents Minamata disease, an often fatal nervous disorder. Now, the plight of Grassy Narrows has slipped from public view. But an Annaliese Shkedyk reveals in her powerful and disturbing book, *A Poison Stronger Than Love*, the situation on the reserve has grown more tragic. Shkedyk, who worked as a community planner in Grassy Narrows during the late 1970s, documents a catastrophic situation in which teen suicide, violent death, alco-



Shkedyk: a story of cultural decline

holism and drug abuse are epidemic. Surprisingly, Shkedyk traces the reserve's troubles not to mercury poisoning but to a federal government decision to force native people into the mainstream of Canadian life. In 1963 the department of Indian affairs moved the Grassy Narrows band from its isolated reserve to a new one with better access to the town of Kenora, 80 km to the northeast. Shkedyk's superbly written book reveals a knowledgeable and sympathetic appreciation of the traditional patterns of Ojibwa life.

As her book demonstrates, the new reserve, with its tiny, closely packed houses, completely ignored the Indians' need for adequate distance between individuals and families. The resulting friction helped to undermine the cohesiveness of extended family groups, which used to spend the winters together or trapping in the bush. The attraction set a deadly cycle in motion: with trapping in decline, dependence on welfare and feelings of helplessness increased. Soon, hostilities from Kenora began driving up the road that was supposed to introduce Grassy Narrows to the benefits of white civilization.

Still, the people of the reserve might have overcome these problems had mercury not been discovered in their sacred river. That crisis destroyed their conventional fishing and severely diminished their work as fishing guides. As for Minamata disease—named after the town in Japan where it was discovered—experts are still not sure whether the mushrooms and walrus of some band members can be traced to mercury or to alcoholism. But as *Poison* emphasizes, the source of mercury pollution broadens its horizons: how to the Ojibwa's conception of nature: they feel they can no longer trust the waters that have fed their people for centuries.

In the dimmed light of such realizations, the statistics of social decline which Shkedyk has amassed seem almost inevitable. She writes that two-thirds of the adult population were heavy drinkers who neglected or mistreated their families to such a degree that in one year the Children's Aid Society had to assume responsibility for more than a third of their children. Shkedyk also attributed 75 per cent of all deaths to either violent quarrels or suicide.

Such revelations turn *A Poison Stronger Than Love* into an eloquent and damning indictment of a paternalistic and blinkered government policy. Despite good intentions, it has effectively destroyed the culture of the Grassy Narrows people. In closing, Shkedyk calls for greater government wisdom toward Canada's native populations. But for the beleaguered community of Grassy Narrows, her plea may have come too late.

—JOHN ROBERTSON

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The corrupt ties that bind

THE SOONG DYNASTY

By Sterling Seagrave
(Fitchburg & Watkinds,
\$12 pages, \$25.95)

In the history of modern China, one of the most sensational chapters belongs to the powerful and flamboyant Soong family. Now, journalist Sterling Seagrave, in his hard-hitting account, *The Soong Dynasty*, has provided the first detailed look at a wealthy family that influenced every major Chinese development from the overthrow of the Manchus in 1911 until the Communist takeover in 1949. The three sisters and three brothers supported their polished facade with an underworld network based on terror and deceit. Seagrave probes that sinister underside and attempts to explain the prolonged love affair between the Soongs and the American press—particularly Henry Luce of Time Inc. Writes Seagrave: "They had a public image that was as poisonous, if dimmed the eye."

The six siblings, now dead, were the children of Christian Soong, a runaway railroad by Methodist in the United States during the 1880s. Soong returned

to China and began to make his fortune printing and selling Bibles. Later he became a broker between business interests in the East and West—a complex role, as Seagrave observes, "somewhere between pimp and politician." He also became the major fund-raiser for revolutionary leader Sun Yat-sen, who founded the Chinese Republic in 1911. The link to Sun was a crucial one for Soong's children, his eldest daughter, Ai-ling, sharpened her financial skills as Sun's secretary. Later she added to the family fortune by marrying the industrialist H.H. (Hsing-hai) Kung and taking up with Chiang's powerful Green Gang, a group of drug racketeers. The second daughter, Ching-ling, eloped with Sun but was widowed in 1925. Eventually, she condemned her family's shady associations and became vice-chairman of the People's Republic under Mao Tse-tung. Soong's youngest daughter, May-ling, married Sun's successor, Chiang Kai-shek, who led his Nationalist regime in a struggle with the Communists during the 1930s and 1940s. Madame Chiang was the best-known of the family to Westerners, along with her brother, T.T. (Tse-wei) Soong, one

of the world's richest men. The younger brothers, T.L. (Tse-lung) and T.A. (Tse-an), were also powerful as bankers and industrialists.

Seagrave's intent is to destroy any shred of reputation (and the Soongs fairly and Chiang only once have had *The Soongs* and *Chiang* run to the Green Gang—whose drug trade financed Chiang's military program—are garishly reconstructed. Seagrave also presents abundant evidence that the Soongs defrauded billions of dollars in aid from China, the United States and the United Nations. The author quotes former U.S. president Harry S. Truman, who remarked that the Soongs were "all thieves, every damn one of them."

Although Seagrave's style tends to the melodramatic, he does provide a wealth of insight as to the main motives of a ruthless family. Their descendants now live quietly in Taiwan, Texas and New York, but the political legacy of the Soongs and their circle remains a sensitive topic. Last fall U.S. author Henry Liu was shot to death after he wrote a book critical of May-ling's stepson, Taiwan's president, Chiang Ching-kuo. Seagrave has decided not to take any chances instead of embarking on an author's tour, he is keeping a low profile with his family in an unsettled country.

—GREGORY WATKINS



Pulse and Smith (with Betty), a Swiftness satire on class pretensions and conspicuous consumption

FILMS

An insatiable lust for power and pork

A PRIVATE FUNCTION

Directed by Melvin Frank

A Private Function is a vicious and clever satire of the British class system, the penchant for proper appearance and human greed. Alan Bennett has set his script in nature's power-hungry Britain, where food is severely rationed. The Second World War has changed many things, but Britain's rigid class structure and its passive-seekers have remained intact. Into a small British town arrives a chipologist, Gilbert Chalmers (Michael Palin), his wealthy noble wife, Joyce (Maggie Smith), and her slightly wacky mother (Jan Smith). The townfolk spare the three until they lay their hands upon a vision pig named Betty. It is a measure of the town's sense of decency that she is the star of the entire celebration.

Betty has been illegally stolen by the members of the town's upper class, including the doctor (Derek Finkell) and an obese accountant (Richard Griffiths) who intend to serve her at a gala dinner celebrating the wedding of Prince Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Aware of their plan and nudged by Joyce, Gilbert steals Betty. As Joyce tells him, "It's not just pork, Gilbert—it's power."

But there is a problem: Betty arrives in the Chalmers' household with a terrible case of diarrhea, the result of an unfortunate mix of rats and super scraps in her diet. Frustrated in their first attempts to kill Betty, Joyce hands Gilbert a tiny chipologist's scalpel and commands him, "Here—kill it!" Meanwhile, there is the difficulty of explaining to Joyce's mother that as far as the subliminal world is concerned there is no pig. Nevertheless, when visitors arrive the town's assassins. "No pig!"

The material of *A Private Function* may seem, on the surface, slight. But all the fun surrounding Betty is really an indication of an voracious desire. By using in *A Private Function* is concerned with the notion of consuming, such as Mother, who steals anything edible in sight. Many view consumption as a status symbol: Joyce adds macadamia cherries to her husband's soup so that neighbors will think that she and Gilbert drink cocktails. Often the interest in consumption is twofold: Says one character, "My wife has two topics of conversation. One is the Royal Family, the other is her bowels." *A Private Function* is not in particularly good taste, nor is it meant to be. *Swiftness* is much discussed, and that is the stuff of truly Swiftness satire.

The film is an extremely giddy affair, despite the odd digression and several subplots which need stitching together. The performances are deliciously scathing. As the mild-mannered Gilbert, whose life's work is to crammer to bonnets and stans of athletic feet, Palin is appropriately hurried and confused. Smith, with her scoldish delivery and her wonderful whod-knows-what, has never played a character so grumpy as Joyce—a woman who celebrates a small triumph by saying to her husband, "I think sexual intercourse is in order." Together their exquisitely devious fiscal reactions to Betty's diarrhea rank among the funniest committed to film. But the most delightful performance comes from Jan Smith as Mother, whose behavior Joyce always excuses by saying, "She's 74, you know." Mother's raucous masquerades as confusion, and seldom has a character launched into foul on film with such decency and gusto at the same time.

The disgusting dance in *A Private Function* are all the more hilarious considering that the film deals with a society that views itself as the model of decorum. Many movies flaunt vulgarity but none to the nothing effect of *A Private Function*.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE

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A bloody tale of vengeance

BLOOD SIMPLE

Directed by Joel Coen

Since no U.S. release three months ago, critics have anointed *Blood Simple* as the most intriguing dramatic debut since *Grain Wilder's* and the best thriller since *Alfred Hitchcock's* "Acting." *Blood Simple* is neither: it is a good first film. Joel and Ethan Coen wrote the script and financed the \$1.6-million movie independently. Joel, 36, directed, and Ethan, 27, served as the producer. The film offers a refreshing change from formulaic Hollywood cinema, which may account for the overwhelming critical reaction. Still, if approached without great expectations, *Blood Simple* does have a score for appeal.

The plot of *Blood Simple* is labyrinthine and, at times, brilliant. Marty (Dan Hedaya), a wealthy school owner in a golf-course Texas town, suspects his wayward wife, Abby (Frances McDormand), of having an affair with Ray (John Getz), one of his employees. Marty hires a private detective (M. Emmet Walsh) to procure photos of his lovers. The resulting shoot-out kills Marty's crime partner, and he asks the same detective to kill them. But when Marty himself is murdered, both Abby and Ray think the other has done it. And even though Marty's corpse has been found, it begins appearing at the unlikely times. To tell more of the plot, which is both subtle and surprising, would spoil the bar-raising suspense.

The Coens have fashioned a funny and eerie thriller, and much of the enjoyment of *Blood Simple* is a result of being kept in the dark. They exploit the Texas wastelands for their desolate atmosphere and toss in many odd happenings, like a pervasive air of premonition that drifts over the film from its beginning. Marty's murder is never again visually shown by any point-of-view shots. As well, the film reduces the characters to so great artistic effort, and the tone detracts from the thriller itself.

The best thrillers are populated by characters with whom the viewer can identify. The characters in *Blood Simple* are no racemes they seem to deserve whatever comes their way. The one exception is the victim character actor, M. Emmet Walsh. As the detective with a leering smile and a postcard-balding head, he is willing incarnate. When the Coens are down to earth and free from a pretentious attitude, they can make the screen shine.

—LAWRENCE O'TOOLE



Michael Lerner: Using a curse that keeps lovers always together but eternally apart

A clash of myth and modernism

LADYHAWKE

Directed by Richard Donner

Ladyhawke opens the magical tale of two lovers separated by a cruel spell. Navarra (Roger Moore) is a knight who turns into a wolf at night, while his beloved, Isabeau (Michelle Pfeiffer), becomes a hawk by day. Because they can never see each other as human beings, the couple is doomed to be "always together, eternally apart." *Ladyhawke* is set in an ancient land of myth, but it is played by anachronistic casts of the characters in a modern contemporary mannerism and language. And the musical score—by James Newton Howard—is totally inappropriate. Those proto-film modern touches only undermine *Ladyhawke's* medieval atmosphere and poignant theme of thwarted passion.

When the film opens, the curse, which was brought down on the lovers by the evil Bishop of Aquila (John Wood), is already in effect. Navarra and Isabeau try to reverse it with the help of an obscure archer, Philippe Coston (Matthew Broderick), and the proud Isabeau (Leo McKern), who betrayed their affair but saw infinite pangs of guilt. The lovers cure free themselves only if they appear before the bishop in their human forms during an eclipse—when night and day become one. *Ladyhawke* successfully creates suspense as it leads toward that event, moving with the brisk pace of an old-fashioned adventure epic.

In addition to mastering the action, director Richard Donner (The Coons,

Superman) displays a striking visual sense which was not apparent in his earlier work. *Ladyhawke's* compelling imagery includes black scenes blowing against the blue of the night and warm, bright visions—superbly executed by cinematographer Vittorio Storaro (Ain't, Apocalypse Now). Daylight shots are infused with a smoky yellow-orange glow which invites the viewer into the film's fantastical realm. But *Ladyhawke* is typical of Hollywood's penchant for taking a wonderful story and failing to flesh it out with the right human details, setting or dialogue. No justice is established for Navarra when he valiantly rescues Coston from various wickedness at the outset of the film. As Coston, Broderick virtually repeats the role of the droll streamer computer hacker he played in *Wargames*. His comically clownish character appears to be in the movie for the sole purpose of getting the plot moving. *Ladyhawke's* beauty fails to redeem her thoroughly modern interpretation of medieval. That pits her at odds with Isabeau's medieval Navarra, who, with his slightly broken English and rugged appearance, seems comfortable in the film's make-believe world.

Although Navarra, as the wolf, will rip out the throat of anyone threatening Isabeau, the violence in *Ladyhawke* is too random and tame for a story about vicious practices. And with its limp and disappointing transformations from human to animal, the film is really a tale of lost opportunities. The mythical land that *Ladyhawke* attempts to evoke remains a pretented one. —E. OT.

MUSIC

A wizard of song and special effects



Michael Lerner: Using together music, dance and a heavy dose of high-tech fantasy 'just to entertain'

Thick artificial fog shrouds the audience as cameras now-and-then film the room. Suddenly, a mysterious figure presses the gloom, staying in a haunting voice who's been at hissing light reflect off his body. The performer is 36-year-old Montrealer Michael Lerner, whose dazzling high-tech cabaret, *Solide Solide*, has drawn rapturous reviews across the country. Now the solo show is going on international audiences after singing for U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Quebec City last month, Lerner took *Solide Solide* to New York City. This week he presented it at the Borgois Spring Festival in France, and a run in Paris is scheduled for the fall. That growing popularity does not surprise André Mirard, co-owner of *Montreux's* Le Spectre, where *Solide Solide* broke box office records last fall. Said Mirard, "Especially, he is inimitable."

In *Solide Solide*, Lerner teams together 18 songs with music, dance and a heavy dose of technological fantasy and special effects. He spins and jumps, tells to his pet robot, Oscar, croons in front of a television set and crosses the electronic keyboard. Said Lerner: "I'm part of a generation shaped by tv and video. I'm telling people machines should be our friends."

While paying homage to modern gadgetry, Lerner sings in an often undisciplined mix of English, French and German. Indeed, the spellbinding surges of *Solide Solide* has frustrated some critics searching for substance and in-

depth. Stephen Holden of *The New York Times*, who acknowledged the popular appeal of Lerner's extravaganza, described his performance as "a slave narrative and his top, without intellectual content." But the artist said that he is driven by a childlike curiosity about the passing fancies of urban culture. Said Lerner: "I just want to entertain, is my it's fun to be alive."

Lerner's diverse background prepared him for the eclectic nature of *Solide Solide*. After graduating in 1959 from a design course at the National Theatre School in Montreal, he worked briefly in stage management, photography and graphic design. Lerner then joined with the successful Montreal Company to be in the Human Stage before becoming a musician. The most obvious influence on his work is rock artist Peter Dinklage, who specializes in special effects and synthesizers. *Solide Solide* also has the worldly, decadent air of 1980s Berlin cabaret. According to Mirard, Quebec audiences were ready for that cosmopolitan style. Said Lerner: "He is part of a younger generation of Quebec artists for whom political nationalism means nothing."

Now, with *Solide Solide*, Lerner is clanking toward an international stadium touring plans stretch into 1990, including Japan and Australia, and Lerner plans to record an album of the show's highlights this summer. But he says he does not want to confine himself to *Solide Solide*, adding, "People keep trying to put me in a box, but I want to be a

million different personalities." Still, in *Solide Solide*, Lerner manages to express at least a dozen facets of an extraordinary talent. —MICHAEL CHASE

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

Fiction

- 1 If Tomorrow Comes, Shellen (5)
- 2 Family Album, Reid (4)
- 3 Thinner, Dickman (4)
- 4 Inside Outside, West (3)
- 5 The Takers, King and Brown (3)
- 6 Strong Medicine, Hilly (3)
- 7 So long, and thanks for all the fish, Johnson (3)
- 8 First Among Equals, Archer (2)
- 9 The Fourth Protocol, Forsyth (2)
- 10 Virgil and Marley, Greider

Nonfiction

- 1 Issues, Jacobs with Nivens (3)
- 2 Breaking with Moscow, Shrock (2)
- 3 What They Don't Teach You at Harvard Business School, McCann (2)
- 4 The Crusades, Malcolm (2)
- 5 Cities Under Siege, Owens (2)
- 6 A Day in the Life of Canada, Edsall by Cohen (2)
- 7 Loving Each Other, Swagala (2)
- 8 Gorky, Gorky and Taylor (2)
- 9 Cry of the Kikuyu, Goss and Goss
- 10 The Promised Land, Jacobs

(1) Fiction list only

Experience not required

By Allan Fotheringham

One of three endangered species of our time is the politician. Meaning the traditional type who makes his living at the senate seat, who goes through the apprenticeship and works his way up the system, hoping for the top job finally. What he sees now rather confounds him. The President of the United States, the most powerful man on earth, is not a politician at all but an amateur imported from Hollywood. No hard sleeping through the committee rooms, no learning the rules of the game. Hence, the cheap media is at the top. And so we have, looking forward to 2000, all the talk about Lee Iacocca, the man from Chrysler, as the next man in the White House. If an actor now, why not an automaker next?

Automakers of course reverse osmosis (Chandlers are suspicious of it), and Iacocca is the hottest thing around right now, bigger than Michael Jackson and Bey George put together. If one can imagine that frightening prospect. The book, *Iacocca*, is at the top of everyone's best-seller list and has just become the best-selling non-fiction hardcover in history. Since publication last fall the book has sold more copies than Chrysler has sold cars. He's made \$4 million on it already. He was paid salary and bonuses of \$1 million last year by Chrysler after he led it to a profit of \$5.4 billion, which was more than the company made in the past 60 years put together. He gets 2,000 speaking invitations a year. He does his own commercials for Chrysler. Every time he opens his mouth he is instant headlines. All he has to do is agree to run.

Aside from the fact that Americans like Iacocca—with his brash, puppy ways and his new wealth—they like the idea of making outside of politics for their leader. Aside from Reagan, they have done it in recent years with Dwight Eisenhower, plucked out of his job and converted into a president more popular than all those prattling politicians—Jack Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson.

Allan Fotheringham is a columnist for Southern News.

and Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford) and Jimmy Carter—who followed him. So, like Reagan, was kind because he gave the impression he wasn't really on the politician's side, he was on the side of the people. Canada, when you think of it, rather likes the thought also. Pierre Trudeau's signed in 1968 was that he wasn't really a conventional politician, didn't really take politics seriously and claimed he didn't really want the job. Brian Mulroney was picked as future Prime Minister by his party before he had ever stood for office in his life. He was preferred over Joe Clark, who served



people because, like John Diefenbaker, he had only one interest in life—politics. John Turner was picked as a short-term Prime Minister by the Liberals because it was felt that eight years away from Ottawa had cleaned him of the title of being a politician.

It doesn't really matter what these popular outsiders believe in—it's their personalities. Old soldier Eisenhower was the first person to raise a warning about the military-industrial complex, a rich industry in this day which sees Pentagon generals and admirals award defense contracts to favored firms such as General Dynamics and then, on retirement, surface as their boards or as consultancy consultants. Reagan, saying that he would thank government grants and spending, has now run up the largest deficit in American history. Mulroney, who was going to abolish patronage, has merely perfected it. Iacocca is the most loud businessman in the United States, hailed as the man whose

smarts saved Chrysler from death. In fact, he is more than a bit of a socialist. His company was saved only because Washington bailed him out by guaranteeing \$1.5 billion of Chrysler's borrowing. He's a strong advocate of government involvement in the great American free enterprise system—just as it has backed up the farm economy. He put the ban of the United Auto Workers on the Chrysler board.

Like Reagan, he has already done his apprenticeship as politician—the essential political medium that such individuals must use as Walter Mondale and

Turner, strangely, underestimated. We don't know if he knows anything about the world outside the borders of the U.S. of A. But that didn't hurt Reagan, who on his first trip to South America remarked to his surprise that they were all individual countries. Dr. Simon, who bumbled down his aircraft steps to effusively greet "the people of Ireland," only to discover too late that he was in Ireland.

We will not worry about such things when the inventor of the Mustang, subject of every high school dream, rules the White House. A man who knows just how much he will melt the consumer's heart is perfect to judge how much warm should go into a speech and how many dollops of hypocrisy would make a bad recipe taste just right.

Reagan is essentially a salesman, a politician for some time. He is the key kitchen cabinet of Ronald Reagan in California. Iacocca is a salesman too, rising through the ranks in Detroit that way, a perfect choice for the modern brand of ideologue where finance is all and the man who can't talk in 30-second chunks is dead at the polls.

The mackinac poster about Twink Dicky Nixon, with his black gowls, used to read, "Would You Buy a Used Car from This Man?" Well, now we have a new car salesman, a chap who has made a fortune from the proposition of planned obsolescence, convincing the public that it is a patriotic duty to purchase a new chariot every three years. The Gipper is going. Why not The Quipper to follow?



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